ESTABLISHED 1818.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,163—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897.
B.I.PENINSULAR	5132	W. A. Wheler	27th Nov.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	4th Dec.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
B.M.CALEDONIA	7368	W.B.Andrews	25th "
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.I.L. ORIENTAL	6254	W. H. Moule	8th "
* BALLARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th "
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th "
B.M.CALEDONIA	7368	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
* BALLARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B M.L.PENINSULAR	5132	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M.L.CALEDONIA	7368	W. B. Andrews	26th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22th November, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,313	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,160	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 320	Rs. 150

Steamer for BOMBAY leaves TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,320	20th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 1065	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 815

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue powr lledway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis.	3,236	21st Dec., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 24, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,322	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeColsellier.	16th Dec, 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

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LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received, Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,122 tons, on the 30th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebundar, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 29th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Abbas, Lingar, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bussrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 26th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the Various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November, 1897.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

SPECIAL First Class Steamer "INGRABAN," Captain E. Piper, will SAIL on 26th November, 1897.

For Rates of Freight and Passage apply to

F. FISCHER & Co.

8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,287 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 2nd December. The Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd November, 1897.

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THOS. COOK AND SONS,

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CALCUTTA—84, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

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PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

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SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

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TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

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TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 yrs. old	per doz.	82 0	91 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	8 0
Do. do. do.	per pint	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled" Brandy	per doz.	53 8	58 8
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	"	46 8	51 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Pag" Brandy	"	39 8	44 0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co	"	27 0	30 8

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TREACHER'S "Fine Old Glenlivet," a Special Blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	per doz.	26 0	29 0
Do. SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky... Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	"	35 0	39 0
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Do. "OLD IRISH"	"	26 0	29 0

This is guaranteed as an old, thoroughly ripe Spirit.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BYCULLA. POONA. MAHABLESHWAR.
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JAPANNED TIN

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS IN TUBES.

	Rs. a.
POCKET BOX : Size 9¼ inches by 4¼ inch deep ; containing 12 Colours—Raw Sienna, Deep Naples, Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Burnt Sienna, Vermilion, Crimson Lake, Prussian Blue, Terre Verte, Vandyke Brown, Flake White, Ivory White, Megilp, 6 Hog-Hair Brushes, Mahogany Palette, and Palette Knife	9 0
TOURISTS' BOX : Size 9¼ inches by 6, 1¼ inch deep ; containing 12 Colours, Brushes, Palette Knife, Oil, Dipper, and Mahogany Palette	10 0
STUDENTS' BOX : Size 12¼ inches by 6¼, 1¼ inches deep ; containing 15 Colours—Raw Sienna, Deep Naples, Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Chrome Yellow, Burnt Sienna, Light Red, Vandyke Brown, Megilp Ivory Black, Flake White, Neutral Tint, Crimson Lake, Purple Lake, Prussian Blue, Vermilion, Sable and Hog-Hair Brushes, Badger Softener, Chalk, Portcrayon, Dipper, Palette Knife, Oil, Turpentine, and Mahogany Palette	18 8
COMPANION BOX : Size 13 inches by 9, 1¼ inches deep ; containing 20 Colours—Rawsienna, Deep Naples, Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Chrome Yellow, Burnt Sienna, Light Red, Indian Red, Vermillion, Crimson Lake, Purple Lake, Cobalt Blue, Prussian Blue, Terre Verte, Brown Pink, Vandyke Brown, Bitomen, Neutral Tint, Flake White (double), Ivory Black, Megilp, Sable and Hog-Hair Brushes, Badger Softener, Chalk, Portcrayon, Palette Knife Dipper, Oil, Turpentine, and Mahogany Palette	26 0
PORTABLE BOX : Size 13¾ inches by 9, 2½ inches deep ; containing twenty-two Colours, a general selection of Sable and Hog-Hair Brushes, Badger Softener, Chalk, Portcrayon, Oil and Turpentine, Palette Knife, Capped Dipper ; and Mahogany Palette	35 0
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"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Labcet" 12th July, 1890.
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"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.
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"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

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Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

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THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
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THE FLEETEST OF THE FLEET.

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ASQUITH AND LORD,
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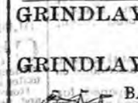
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



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ABDUL RHUMAN MIRZA AND Co., beg to inform their patrons and others that they have just OPENED their well-known ARAB STABLES at BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA, where best ARAB HORSES of this year's season have arrived and are arriving every week. Also best Chargers, Racers and Polo Ponies can be seen here and selected. Every help given by the Proprietors to the Customers in selecting the animals. A visit to the STABLES is solicited.

Bombay, 24th November, 1897.

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Ally Sloper's Half Holiday	6 8	7 8	6 0
Answers	7 0	8 0	6 0
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Catholic Times and Opinion	7 0	8 0	4 0
Catholic Fireside	6 8	7 8	5 0
English Mail (Bombay)	8 2	8 2	5 0
Forget-Me-Not	7 0	8 0	6 0
Golden Penny	7 0	8 0	6 0
Graphic	29 0	30 0	16 0
Home Chat	7 0	8 0	6 0
Home News for India	25 0	26 0	14 8
Illustrated London News	28 0	30 0	16 0
Ladies' Gazette	7 0	8 0	6 0
Lady's Pictorial	33 0	34 0	22 4
Lloyd's Weekly	7 0	8 0	6 0
Lancet	30 0	33 0	19 0
Overland Mail	25 0	26 0	14 8
Penny Illustrated	8 0	9 0	6 8
Pearson's Weekly	7 0	8 0	6 0
People	7 0	8 0	6 0
Pick-Me-Up	6 8	7 8	6 0
Punch	13 0	14 0	9 0
Queen	33 0	36 0	21 8
Scrap	7 0	8 0	6 0
Sketchy Bits	7 0	8 0	6 0
Spectator	25 0	26 0	16 12
Success	7 0	8 0	6 0
Saturday Review	26 0	27 0	14 8
Sketch	34 0	37 0	21 0
Sporting and Dramatic News	29 0	30 0	16 0
St. James's Budget	27 0	28 0	16 0
To-Day	12 0	14 0	8 0
Tablet (Catholic)	23 0	24 0	14 0
Ti-Bits	7 0	8 0	6 0
Times (London)	11 0	12 0	8 0
Truth	26 0	27 0	16 0
Vanity Fair	26 0	27 0	16 0
Weekly Times and Echo	7 0	8 0	6 0
Westminster Budget	17 0	18 0	12 8
Woman's Life	7 0	8 0	6 0
World	26 0	27 0	16 0
MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS (MONTHLY).			
Cassell's Family Magazine	7 8	8 0	4 12
Chamber's Journal	8 0	8 8	5 0
Cornhill Magazine	12 0	12 8	7 0
Contemporary Review	27 0	28 0	14 4
Family Herald	7 0	7 8	5 8
Fortnightly Review	27 0	28 0	14 4
Harper's Magazine	12 8	13 0	8 0
Idler	13 0	13 8	7 8
Lamp (Catholic)	6 8	7 0	4 8
Ladies' Realm	8 0	8 8	5 8
Leisure Hour	6 8	7 0	4 8
Macmillan's Magazine	11 8	12 0	7 0
Month (Catholic)	20 8	21 0	12 0
National Review	27 0	28 0	14 4
Nineteenth Century	27 0	28 0	14 4
Pearson's Magazine	7 8	8 0	5 8
Practitioner	16 0	17 0	10 0
Review of Reviews	8 0	8 8	5 4
Strand	8 0	8 8	5 12
Temple Bar	12 0	12 8	7 4
Young Ladies' Journal	11 0	12 0	7 0
QUARTERLIES.			
Borderland	8 8	9 0	7 0
Quarterly Review	21 0	21 8	15 0

The Prices in the first column are for Newspapers and Magazines posted DIRECT from England to any address in India.

The Prices in the second column are for Newspapers and Magazines received in Bombay via BRINDISI and reposted up-country immediately on arrival.

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JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

No. 5298-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 10th November, 1897.
NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNMENT MODEL DAIRY and SCHOOL of INSTRUCTION, Umballa, having been established, the Second Class of instruction for managers will assemble about the 1st December, 1897. Candidates desirous of undergoing a course of instruction to qualify as managers of Government Dairies are invited to submit their names with copies of testimonials to Veterinary-Major W. H. Kemp, Government Model Dairy, Umballa. Candidates must be Europeans by birth, be able to read, write and keep simple accounts. Men who have served in the Army preferred. Terms of employment can be obtained from Veterinary-Major Kemp.

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ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th November, 1897.

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Acting Manager.

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CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 60, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco: Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CHEQUES granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Acting Agent.

Sindar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 37, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD, Manager.

Bombay, 29th July 1897.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	25,000	500	all	10 p. c. + 1 bon.	1220
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Commercial & L.d. Mge.	20,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE Banks.					
Agra	1,50,000	25	all	5 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-8s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£23	£12½	7 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad V.	700	1,000	900	Nil	780
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	620
Anglo-Indian	1,240	...	00	Nil	45
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unit ed	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	615
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		550
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	725
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,622xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	835
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	1,015
Coimbatore S. and W	8,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Ganesh Flour Mills	600	500	500	25	135
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		dvd Rs.12	556xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	540
Curri m b o y Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,020
David Mill hulls Ginning and Pressing	1,400	400	300	dvd Rs.40	512½
Do., Ld.	662	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhuu Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	570
Framjee Petit	1,850	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	600
Hindustan	275	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	620
Hira Mahal Mills	700	500	500	40	570
Howard and Bullenche	1,200	500	500	2a	725
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,050
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,110
India-China Manufa tur ing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	3,100	500	500	20	540
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	2224
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	810
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	943	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	830
Khan gsum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mac kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	725xd
Koipoli	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	240
Lord Rea Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,065
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,550
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahtoob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	5,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,570
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	1274
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,200
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,732	625	625	dvd Rs.20	325
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	900
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,290
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5.	940
Shahlopore Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	2,900
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	800xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	545
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venkatesh Lukhm j shupker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	250	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	3,000	1,200	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,202	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	710
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	3,000	1,000	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
Back Bay Bathe	800	50	50	12	45
Badhan Pills	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,800	2,500	1,500	300	3,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,000
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	56
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,800	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing	300	500	300	20	133
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	160
Naoroji Hotli Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	78
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	467½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	,,	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	50	1,045
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	125	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	201	100	dvd Rs11	27 3-4

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Axtor	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Bremla Cawnpore Press Co., L.	500	200	200	14	178
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,040
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	460
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	300	500	63	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	77
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	345
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs15	530xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 14½	156½xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	20	402xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	300	75	0	385
Sassoon	300	300	300	30	515
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Surrah Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	220xd
Others	..	200	100	dvd Rs65	1,130

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-1
Ohlus Leaf	,,	34-15 Nomi.
Venice, bar Gold, old	,,	34-14
Do. do. new	,,	34-12
Australian, bar Gold	,,	34-14
Bombay bar Gold	,,	34-12
20 Francs	,,	15-13
Do. Dragons	,,	15-12
Bar Silver 17	,,	74 12
Do. 17½	,,	74-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 11-18m. Low water, 5-27m., 5-16s.
Bombay Light Horse Squadron parade.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

FAIR.—The annual Khoja Fair commences at Mahim Bazaar from to-morrow, and will last for five days.

JUDICIAL CLERK TO THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—Mr. C. J. Ashburry, B. A., LL. B., Judicial Clerk to the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court, has resigned.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.—Mr. T. G. Sweeny, ex-Superintendent of Police, having resigned, Superintendent McDermott has been appointed to act as senior Superintendent of Police, Bombay Police Force.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Ibo, Chinde, Mozambique, and Beira, per extra s. s. Chanda, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow.

BURGLARY AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Moguljan, a woman of low character, residing at Falkland Road, has made a report to the police that some time during Tuesday night her room was broken into by lifting the door off the hinges, and gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 907, were carried away.

A SCHOOLMASTER ROBBED.—Monishunker Ramshunker, a schoolmaster, residing at Phool Gully, Bhuleshwar, has reported to the police that during his absence from home for about three-quarters of an hour, on Tuesday evening, his place was entered by opening the lock on the door by means of a duplicate key, and a small dealwood box, containing ornaments and cash, of the value of Rs. 300, was stolen from a large box, in which it had been kept.

A PICK-POCKET IN A TRAM CAR.—Haji Mahomed Haji Abba Ameen, a timber broker, residing at Koisa Mohalla, has reported to the police that, on Tuesday morning, he entered a tram-car, opposite the Bombay Bank, and travelled as far as Pydhownie, where on getting down he discovered that his pocket had been picked of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 520, and a cheque for Rs. 431-4. The numbers of the notes are not known, but the payment of the cheque has been stopped.

OBITUARY.—The many friends of Nawab Muslaf Hussein, former Political and Finance Secretary of Hyderabad State, will deep regret the sad bereavement suffered by his daughter-in-law, the widow of his son, Mr. Mahomed Ahmed, barrister-at-law, in the death of her daughter, a child, aged two years. The death, which was due to cholera, took place at Amraoti, in the Moradabad District. The unfortunate lady, an Englishwoman by birth, has been bereft of husband and of daughter in the short space of one year. She leaves for England in the s. s. India on December 11 next.

ANOTHER NOSE-BITING CASE.—Natha Pundlick, a labourer, was again placed by Superintendent Nolan before Mr. F. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to his kept-mistress, Shewoo, by biting the tip of her nose in her house at Arthur Road, on the morning of the 16th instant. The accused, who after committing the deed absconded on the plea of fetching some medicine for her, was arrested by Constable Todnaik on the 22nd instant. Dr. Gillespie, the house-surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, in his evidence, stated that the injury was of a trivial nature, and that no permanent disfigurement of the face had been caused. His Worship altered the charge to one of simple hurt, and sentenced him to be rigorously imprisoned for two months.

THE FIRE AT THE COLABA COTTON GREEN.—The following report was forwarded yesterday morning by Superintendent Holdway, to the Commissioner of Police, regarding the fire which broke out on Tuesday evening:—"At 7-30 p.m., yesterday, a fire broke out in a stack of cotton bales on the Cotton Green at Colaba and was extinguished by 10 p.m. The Fire-brigade were quickly on the spot and at work. The cotton belonged to five different persons, and was not insured. The cause of the fire is not known. The amount of the damage is not known. Whilst some men were at work removing the bales, a stack fell down and three men were buried beneath the bales. All were taken out alive and sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. None of them being seriously injured, they were permitted to go to their homes."

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the case in which Naranee, a Marwari woman, charged Shivbux Ritkaran and Chogji with having defamed her, was again called on for hearing. Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Desai defended the latter. The complainant, however, did not appear. The facts of the case have already been given. Mr. Taleyarkhan on the first occasion informed the magistrate that he had no sufficient evidence to connect any of the accused with the offence, and if they assured the court that they did not send the letter to Ajmere, which was the subject of the present charge, he would drop the prosecution. The commission had returned duly executed. As the accused denied having sent the letter, they were ordered to be discharged.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Ramjan Elahibux, a noted character, having a record of four previous convictions, with having found in his possession an instrument of house-breaking. About midnight, on Monday last, while a policeman was taking his usual rounds along the Khoja Street, he found the accused sleeping on a shop board. The sepoy aroused the man, and on searching his bed, discovered an instrument of house-breaking concealed under it. He was arrested. The accused, in his defence, said that the implement found did not belong to him, and when the sepoy awoke him, it was found lying on the shop board. He had no employment, and no fixed place of residence, and hence he was found sleeping on the shop board. He admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NOSE-CUTTING CASE COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Hack, of the Mahim Division, brought up on remand and again charged Bussooree Malaniya and Jabher Dhakal, a dyer's labourers, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, No. 1 with causing grievous hurt to his kept-mistress, Khemia, by cutting off the tip of her nose by means of a knife, and No. 2 with the abetment of the offence. Mr. Vellinker, pleader, defended the second accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused No. 1 committed the deed on the 28th ultimo, at Hassai Tank, Mahim, on account of the woman having abandoned him, and lived with another man. After the evidence was recorded, Mr. Vellinker, on behalf of No. 2, denied the charge, stating that he took no part in the affair. His Worship discharged No. 2, and committed No. 1 to take his trial at the next criminal Sessions of the High Court.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A LANDAU.—On Tuesday morning, Ramji Luximon, a coachman, employed by Mr. Cursetji Hormusji, a livery stable-keeper of Pydhownie, was driving his master's landau through 3rd Bholwada Street towards Kika Street, on his way to the stable, when the horse took fright at a passing bullock-cart and bolted towards Null Bazaar, throwing the driver off the coach-box. While the animal was careering at a gallop along the street, one Goolabchund Poonumchund, a Hindu lad, aged about ten years, who was then coming from the opposite direction on his way to school, was knocked down by the step of the coach-box, and both the wheels on the left side passed over his back. The horse was then stopped by a townsman, and the boy was picked up unconscious. He was placed in the same gharry and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained two abrasions, one on the back and the other on the chest. The lad never came to himself again, and died shortly after admission. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry at the hospital, yesterday, on view of the body of the deceased lad. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to internal injuries. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

1.—RECRUITS are requested to parade in marching order at the Riding School, on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m.

2.—The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station, at 6-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 25th inst.

Dress Marching Order with Jack boots, bavresacks rolled.

3.—There will be shooting at Colaba, on Saturday next, the 20th inst., from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.

November 18th, 1897.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. Cleaver's Tankasra Soap is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was concluded before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and a common jury.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION BY A MEHTA.

Madhowjee Mohanjee, a mehta in the employ of Mr. Vussonjee Khimjee, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 1,950 on the 4th January, Rs. 550 on the 10th January, and Rs. 3,000 on the 31st March, 1897. The Hon. Mr. Jang, with Mr. D. D. Daver, instructed by Messrs. Bhalshanker and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, appeared for the defence.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution in support of the complainant's statements. At the close of the case for the prosecution,

Prisoner, in answer to the Judge, said: A year and a-half ago, I was in Vussonjee's service. During the plague, all the men employed in the firm had left. At the special request of Mr. Vussonjee, I remained in Bombay. After the other men had returned, I obtained leave from Mooljee and went on a pilgrimage. After three months, I returned from my pilgrimage, when I learned that a warrant had been issued against me at the instance of Mr. Vussonjee. I went to his house. There were present Mr. Vussonjee, Canjee Sunderjee, and Mr. Mooljee Narsujee. I asked Vussonjee why he had caused a warrant to be issued against me. Vussonjee asked me to go to Nursey Knsaowjee's house, saying he would follow me there. I then went to Nursey's house. After an hour or so, Vussonjee, Bhagwandas Nursey, Canjee Sunderjee, Chhotalal Dalsookh, and two Purdesees came there. Vussonjee said "I am a Justice of the Peace; I have every power to send you to jail immediately." All the persons there began to assault me, some gave me blows, some slaps, and some kicks. Vussonjee said to me "Admit having misappropriated this amount." I said I did not know any thing about the matter. Vussonjee then locked me up, and kept two Purdesees and other persons in charge of me, with instructions to give me a good beating during the night and to compel me to confess. Vussonjee then left and returned at 11 a.m. next morning. He said to me "I am satisfied as to your conduct; I have no suspicion against you; you may go." On the verandah, a police sepoy was waiting. I was handed over to him. I was not a cashier at all. My duty was to keep account books, to make purchases for Vussonjee's house, and to do such other work as I was directed to do. In the month of March, when Nandram left, he handed over the cash to Doolabram. At Nursey's house, Vussonjee forcibly took away the documents that were with me—the deed of partnership and three promissory notes.

The Judge: After Nandram left, did you keep the books of Vussonjee Sons and Co.?

Prisoner: No, my lord, I kept the books of Vussonjee and Co. I kept the books of four firms in all, principles of Vussonjee and Co.

You kept the cash of three firms?—Not I. It was Nandram who kept them. If I wanted any monies I could take five or fifty rupees from Nandram.

Mr. Russell said he had evidence to call for the defence; and would, therefore, address the jury before calling the witnesses. In doing so, he explained the way in which the business of the firms was transacted, and the cash was kept. Were the jury satisfied in their own minds that the accused had abstracted the monies? The probabilities of the case would point to Nandram as the person who had done so. The learned counsel asked the jury to disbelieve and reject the evidence of the complainant's nephtas.

Evidence was then called for the defence. The accused's father made statements favourable to the accused, and in support of the theory that he could not have appropriated the monies as alleged, but that some other mehta must have done so.

Mr. Russell briefly summed up the evidence, and was followed by Mr. Lang, who argued that the prosecution had proved that the three sums of Rs. 1,950, Rs. 550, and Rs. 3,000 could have been abstracted by no person other than the accused.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said they must be satisfied first of all that the monies were entrusted to the prisoner, the firm of Canjee Sunderjee and Co., of Vussonjee Khimjee and Co., and of Vussonjee and Co., and that he misappropriated any portion of them as alleged. The cash of the three firms was kept separate; and Govardhun, the prisoner's predecessor in the office of Mehta, produced a memorandum of the monies which were handed to the prisoner when Govardhun left. This evidence was corroborated by Mr. Vussonjee Khimjee and his partners. The only document produced by the defence corroborated the case for the prosecution. Being satisfied that the prisoner was entrusted with the monies, it was the duty of the jury to see how the prisoner had accounted for them.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to mercy owing to "laxity in the accounts."

His Lordship entirely endorsed the verdict, and, remarking that there was some laxity of supervision, he sentenced the prisoner to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

At 5-43 p.m. the court adjourned till 11 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 15th instant, with the 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, No. 18 Company Western Division, R.A., and details, consisting of 18 Officers, 4 ladies, 507 men rank-and-file, 20 women, and 33 children, and 28 followers. Usual entertainments were indulged in, such as concerts, sports, etc. The Captain had fine passage. The following is the list of officers:—Major and Mrs Wright and daughter, 1st East Lanc. Regt; Major and Mrs Scott, 1st East Lanc Regt; Capts Detham, Trent; and Head, 1st East Lanc Regt; Lieuts Baumgatner, DaCosta, Wilson, and Cooper, 1st East Lanc Regt; 2nd Lieuts Hill and Coventry, 1st East Lanc Regt; Lieut and Qr-Mr Holbourn, 1st East Lanc Regt; Capt Mullin, R A; Lieuts Manley, R A, and Colville, R A, Lieut and Mrs Thomas, 15th M I; Lieut Harrington, 32nd M I; and Surg-Capt Lathey A M S.

RELIEFS TO ENGLAND.

THE troops to leave for England in the Hired Transport Dunera, to-morrow, are as under, and will be brought to Bombay and embarked under the following arrangements:—

From the Punjab Command—1 officer and 22 men rank-and-file.

From Bengal Command—5 officers, 2 ladies, 249 men rank-and-file, 13 women, and 22 children, of the 17th Field Battery, R. A.

From Madras Command—19 officers, 3 ladies, and 2 children, 323 men rank-and-file, 26 women, and 42 children, of the 1st Bn. East Lanc. Regt.

From the Bombay Command and various Corps—22 officers, 14 ladies, and 6 children, 41 men rank-and-file, 3 women, and one child.

The 17th Field Battery, R. A., and details from Deolali, with their baggage, will be brought to Bombay in one troop extra train to-day, arriving at Sassoon Dock at 5-35 a.m. M Battery, R. H. A., from Poona, will arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 6-30 a.m., today. The 1st East Lancashire Regiment, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Burma in the R. I. M. S. Canning, will be transhipped to the Dunera, the heavy baggage and families with working party today, and the remainder of the battalion at 6 a.m., to-morrow.

The Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, will arrange for the medical inspection in Sassoon Dock of every officer and man embarking. Three tents have been pitched for this purpose. The troops from Colaba Depot will be inspected at 6-30 a.m. as soon as they arrive in the dock.

The inspection of the whole of the ladies and families will be made on the ship on the afternoon previous to the day of sailing, by the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay and his staff of lady doctors.

THE POONA AND SATARA SEDITION CASES.

AT the rising of the Sessions Court, last evening, the Hon. Mr. Lang applied that the case against the editor of the *Moda Vrit* newspaper be heard before a Special Jury.

The Chief Justice acceded to the application, fixing the hearing before a Special Jury at 11 a. m., today (Thursday).

Mr. Lang said that the case against the editor and printer of the *Poona Vaibhav* would follow this case.

The Chief Justice agreed to the course proposed.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT A. A. GIBBS, Corps or Department, Indian Medical Service, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave, which will be hereafter granted to him by his Excellency Lieutenant-General Nairne.

LADIES' TOILET PETS of the DAY! BEAUTY CHARM for the complexion, BLANC DE CAMILLIA for the face, FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair, ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for renovating superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A PLAGUE COMMISSIONER FOR BOMBAY.

DESPITE the disapproval expressed in certain quarters the *Indian Spectator* hails with satisfaction the appointment made by the Bombay Government of a Plague Commissioner, and observes:—At a time when so many parts of the Presidency are simultaneously suffering from the disease, and when a uniformity in the precautionary measures is sadly needed, the wisdom of an appointment of the kind cannot be too highly spoken of. It was his Excellency the Governor himself who had been hitherto performing this duty. With his flying visits to Sind, Gujerat, Bombay and the Deccan he has done much towards bringing the plague campaign in those parts on a level demanded by scientific exigencies and public comfort. But with the disease increasing in intensity and area it is scarcely to be expected that his Excellency would be equal to the task of visiting rapidly and timely each village or hamlet where the foe might appear. The spirit would be, of course, always willing to bear the burden but the flesh is sure to be unequal, and although we feel confident of Lord Sandhurst's maintaining to the last the same personal solicitude in the matter, wherever possible, it is not difficult to see the wisdom of his appointing a Commissioner to assist him in supervising plague operations in the several affected districts of the Presidency.

THE BOMBAY LEPER ASYLUM.

Speaking of the report of the Leprosy Conference in Berlin to the effect that leprosy is contagious, and that in countries where the disease formed foci or had a great extension, isolation furnished the best means of preventing the spread of the disease, the *Rast Goftar* has the following remarks regarding the Bomby Leper Asylum:—There are at present about two hundred inmates in the Asylum, but as many more have come into the city from all parts of the Presidency, there is no room for them in the Asylum, and the result is that they are wandering all over the town, many of them being in the worst stage of the disease. They generally take possession of foot-paths which are trodden by hundreds of barefooted passengers, who are very often the unconscious victims of the dread disease, which is thus allowed to spread far and wide in the country. It need hardly be said that it is the duty of Government to see that the Asylum is extended, and if the space at their command does not permit of such an extension, another such Asylum, within an easy distance from the town, should at once be constructed, and relief afforded both to the afflicted and to those who are in danger of catching the contagion. The Municipality has been subsidizing the present Asylum, and if Government will take the initiative of putting up another such building, the Municipality might see its way to further contribute its mite. The matter does not admit of any delay. It is the duty of Government to see that the unfortunate sufferers are properly housed and fed, and that they do no not become the foci of the fell disease in the city.

GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Gujerati* thinks it a pity that Government should treat the native papers with undue severity when they have not the moral courage to administer even a gentle rebuke to the erring members of the Anglo-Indian press. Says our contemporary: "It is remarkable that so many Anglo-Indian journals, which write in such superior tone about the misrepresentations of the native press, have one after another come in for humiliation. If the mistake committed by the *Dnayan Prakash* were calmly considered, it was after all not very serious, especially when the temporary head had corrected it after knowing the true facts. Though technically its statement was inaccurate, it did a service in bringing the matter to the notice of the authorities. But some Anglo-Indian papers, when they get an opportunity, delight in maligning the native press, and magnifying a small mistake into a heinous offence. And so a combined attack was made upon the Poona paper for the mistake it had committed. It is also a pity that Government too should treat native papers with undue severity, when they have not the moral courage to administer even a gentle rebuke to the Anglo-Indian press.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The *Rast Goftar* ridicules what it alleges to be the masterly inactivity of the Bombay Presidency Association for over a year in these terms:—The remarks in our previous issue as regards the indifference and apathy of the so-called Presidency Association have roused the Council of that body, into a little activity. The Association had been lying idle now for over twelve months, except that the cudgels were taken up during the long interval by two or three of the active members of that body on behalf of their personal friend, who, they thought, had not had fair dealing at the hands of Government. The Council has at last awakened, and at its meeting held on Thursday, committees were appointed to consider the new Stamp Bill and the new Criminal Procedure Bill with a view to make such representation to the Imperial Government as may be deemed necessary. Let us hope that in many other similar representations proposed to be dealt with by the Council, the present representation will not be consigned to the limbo of oblivion. The next business transacted was to address a letter to Government on the subject of the present quarantine rules, and make certain suggestions which could lessen the present inconvenience and economise State expenditure." Will not the Association be quite late in the day to offer any "suggestions" which have already been made, and which have been discussed threadbare in the colums of the English dailies.

QUARANTINE IN BOMBAY.

The *Indian Spectator* congratulates the Plague Committee on having at last succeeded in the establishment of quarantine in Bombay:—"Better late than never. We therefore sincerely congratulate the Plague Committee on having at last brought Government to concur with them in no longer delaying the establishment of a wholesale quarantine on arrivals to Bombay, whatever opposition the Chamber of Commerce or other bodies of men may show. It is a matter for gratification, however, that the Chamber itself has now come round and given up its marked opposition to the proposal of a month back. 'All is well that ends well;' and we need not enquire into the genesis of this change of view. One thing is certain; and that is, that the six days' quarantine that has been imposed now against all infected centres is not a day too late; and if Bombay escapes a second visitation of the plague on a grand scale this year, it shall be so because of the grand preventive and safeguarding measure that came into operation last Thursday. It would be well supplemented by the prevention of free exodus from affected centres to which the Government has simultaneously resorted. Another strategical move of importance in our Presidency in the campaign against the plague is the proposed organization of a flying squadron of doctors and workmen ready to march with an adequate supply of disinfectants to which ever place the plague seizes afresh in an epidemic form. After a bitter experience have we come round to the view that the only way to check the epidemic in its innate tendency to spread is to so cut off places where it breaks out, as to make it impossible for the inhabitants of those places to take it wherever they like. Now that we understand this great truth and adopt it finally as the basis of all our moves, let us be thoroughly earnest and resolute. Half-hearted ness and half-measures have had their day and trial, and we must now give them a decent burial." The *Native Opinion* complains of want of notice of the imposition of quarantine in Bombay being posted up at all stations on the Poona side, and Poona in particular:—"In the matter of quarantine we do trust the plague authorities here or elsewhere have no desire to cause any more inconvenience or discomfort to the public at large than is absolutely necessary for purposes of quarantine. If it be a fact, and our presumption is such, then may we ask whether a notice of the imposition of quarantine in Bombay was posted up at all stations on the Poona side and Poona in particular for communication to passengers of that fact? No such thing, it is said, was done, and people on arrival here were not a little surprised to find that they had to remain in quarantine. A notice of the sort mentioned above would enable people, intent upon a visit to this city, to come either well prepared to meet quarantine or would not come at all. But nobody looked after these small things, because the Plague authorities have no time to look after them."

MR. TILAK'S APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Regarding the result of Mr. Tilak's appeal to the Privy Council, the *Indian Spectator* discourses:—"As we go to press the disappointing news comes to us that the Privy Council have refused the application for appeal made on behalf of Mr. Tilak. The Judges did not go into the details, in the judgment, at least, from which we can safely infer that the decision rested more on the inexpediency of re-opening a sessions trial before a jury, than on the

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 2. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the Airy and Commodious TOP FLOOR of a Bungalow Suitable for Europeans and Parsees. Apply on the premises to the MANAGER of the late M. K. S. KHARAS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY 1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System. For particulars see Notices exhibited at stations.

RS. 1,500—FOR SALE, PRINTING Machine, to make room for larger Machinery. Wharfedale principle, prints 31" by 44", hand or power, also several second-hand Albion Presses. CAXTON WORKS, Bombay.

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UMBRELLAS!!! UMBRELLAS!! for Gentlemen and Ladies. Fresh Stock, best English manufacture to hand per S. S. India. Disappointed Customers apply early at SHROFF BROS.

WANTED, a European Salesman for Continental Textile Woollen and Sundry Goods. Only an expert need apply. W. and A. Graham and Co., Fort.

WANTED, Native FOREMAN for Coach Building, good salary for competent man and must understand his work thoroughly. Apply "X. Y.," care of this Paper.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. & K. ICEWALLA No. 214, Crawford Market, SUPPLY ICE, FISH, FRUITS, CHRISTMAS CAKES. Up-country orders promptly executed on Cash or V. P.

AUCTION SALE of Dr. McC. Dallas' Furniture, etc., at Colaba Causeway, next to Messrs. LEOPOLD and Co., THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Mr. C. J. Vernon's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Safe, etc., at Apollo Street, next to Messrs. JAMES PEARSE and Co., to be sold TO-MORROW, 4th Instant.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. Reference kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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XMAS PRESENTS.—We request the public to inspect our large and choice Collection of INDIAN ART WARES, Jewellery and Silver Ware, just suitable for Presentation.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street.

CHOICE DESIGNS in BROOCHES, BRACELETS, DIAMOND and GOLD RINGS, &c., are Specially ordered for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., 125, Hornby Row.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk From Railway Station, Each family has a separate, Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large, cool, pleasant verandah.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate, Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

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THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling, Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Cording &c. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congested phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, a trial of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA :—Municipality of Bombay. Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 s of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

RMS GAZETTE Bi-weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 : Half-yearly, Rs. 6 Quarterly Rs. 3 : Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the Full Post Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, FURNITURE specially designed for this purpose. Estimates supplied on application to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

NOTICE.

VISITORS BOOKS for THEIR EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY SANDHURST will be placed DAILY (Except on Sundays), at the NEW SECRETARIAT as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, between 10 a. m. and 6 p. m., from 27th November, 1897.

By Order,

H. G. HENEAGE, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Mahableshwar, 25th November, 1897.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

Will be given at the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS,
ON THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1897,
at 9-30 p.m.
Admission Two Rupees and One Rupee.

Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. CANDY, Malabar Hill, Mrs. CLANCY, Head Mistress, the Rev. C. GILDER, Acting Secretary, Messrs. MARCKS & CO., and Mr. W. GREEN, Apollo Bunder.

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I am prepared to furnish all my constituents with any number of the World-renowned
CHUBB'S LOCKS,
PADLOCKS AND SAFES,
at the Manufacturer's Rate I have in Stock for immediate Supply.
DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS
With Six Tumblers; Medium Quality,
LOCKS AND PADLOCKS,
With Four Levers.
FIRE PROOF AND BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES
Of Various Sizes.
APPLY
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37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos. Is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

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IMPORTANT
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ADVANTAGES NEVER OFFERED BEFORE.

IN consequence of the general depression in Trade and the few number of Tourists that visited India during the year, owing to prevalence of Plague and Famine almost throughout the country, our Stocks of

INDIAN
AND
ARTWARES CURIOS.

at our Retail sale Branches in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi have become considerably accumulated; and whilst we are in contract with the Artisans all over India, binding us to purchase of certain specified quantities of Goods from each of them annually, our Stores become thus constantly over-stocked. Therefore with the view to clear them off we have resolved to hold

A GRAND CLEARANCE SALE,

commencing from now until further notice, at the ENORMOUS REDUCTION of
TWENTY PER CENT.
on the prices marked on the Articles.

We hope, therefore, that Tourists, Collectors of Art Industries, and the general Public will not fail to avail themselves of the present opportunity and of our offer of the exceptionally liberal terms. We therefore

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of our varied and choice Stock of
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collected from all parts of India and stored at our Branches in Bombay (Hornby Road), Calcutta (12, Government Place), and Delhi (Lothian Road, near Telegraph Office).

ALL GOODS PURCHASED WILL BE PACKED BY US FREE OF CHARGE.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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NOTES:
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening quotes Consols in London 1-8th higher, at 113⅛; Indian Sterling Loan being still unaltered, at 117. A further advance of 1-16 took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 27 1-16 per oz.; and in New York the metal was 5 cent. lower, at 58½ cents per oz.; with Exchange on London unaltered. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged, at £62 7-8. The Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 3 5-32d. French Reutes in Paris advanced 1-4 per cent. to 103 3-4; Paris Exchange on London being a centime higher, at fcs. 25·20.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 2,040,000 quarters, or 10,000 quarters more than the previous weekly estimate.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 43 3s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, November-December shipment, to Havre; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 38s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk; Brown Rapeseed at 39 3s. per 416 lbs., December-January shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via Canal; and Linseed at 34 3s. per 316 lbs., April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Business done via Canal, tone of the Market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales aggregating 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 5 13-16 cents per lb.; Futures also remaining at Monday's quotations of 5·75 cents for February, and 5·90 cents for May. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 97,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the arrivals this season and those of the two previous years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	97,000	66,000	33,000
Three days'	241,000	190,000	108,000
Since 1st September.....	3,527,000	3,402,000	2,342,000

Here, the Cotton market has been steady to-day, and a moderate business passing—principally for local spinners' account—and prices generally advanced another rupee per candy, "Fully Good" Bengal being now quoted at Rs. 139, for January delivery; "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 179; "Good" Bhownuggur at Rs. 158, for May. The day's business sums up 3,050 bales, out of which Exporters are credited with 350 New Bengal at Rs. 143-52; and 200 Akola at Rs. 155—ready new Cotton; the balance, taken by the Mills, consisting of 50 ready New Khangaum, at Rs. 161 1-2; and the rest all old stuff, consisting chiefly of Oomra descriptions, and a little Moolten Ginned and Hingughat.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are very quiet and we report no quotable change in prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	258 bales.
Wheat	14,928 cwts.
Linseed	3,352 "
Rapeseed	1,503 "
Gingellyseed	13,383 "
Rice	1,211 "

FREIGHTS.—This market remains firm. The Florida (s) has been chartered at 16s. 6d. for one port; and holders of tonnage are now asking 16s. 6d. per ton; our quotation being now 16s. 6d. to 17s per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates advanced 1-32d., and Banks sold a fair amount at 1s. 3 13-32d. Wire Transfer and Demand; but the enquiry still continuing, the market became easier, and 1s. 3 3-8d. was the best obtainable, but at which there was no demand. Merchants' Bills have again been scarce, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3 3-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3 3-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 3 7-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.....	1s. 3 9-16d.	"
Francs 3 do.....	1·63⅜	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at some reduction on yesterday's rates, our quotations for 3 1/2 per Cents this evening being 98 9-16 for Money, and 98 1/2 for Account; with 91¼, nominal, quoted for Threes.

SHARES remain quiet. Hindustan Mill, are Rs. 20 lower, New Great Eastern, Rs. 15, Maneckjee Petit, Rs. 7½, China and David, Rs. 5 each, Jamshed Manufacturing and David, Rs. 2½ each.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur.....	3 25-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols.....	113 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes.....	103 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	27 1-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 23.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, left here for Karachi this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here this evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OR EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne, interrupted.
New Caledonia cable interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier, between Tengyueh and Yungchang.
Cable San Thome Loanda, interrupted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara, interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th November, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	10	a.m.	20	33
Teheran	24	2	9 p.m.	1	..
Suez	24	8	p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th November, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	48	...	2
" Karachi	...	9	...	1
" Madras	...	12	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 20th November, 1897 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,39,743	3,80,101	8,208	5,18,052
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles..	...	...	...	6,36,037
Decrease				Rs. 1,17,985

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HEATLEY—November 17, at Chakrata, the wife of Captain C. R. Heatley, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of a son.
HOLMS—November 18, at Armdale, Naini Tal, the wife of J. M. Holms, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
PEPPE—November 14, at Sheloungie, Gorakhpur, the wife of W. C. Peppe, of a son.
SANDYS-LUMSDAINE—November 13, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Captain F. M. Sandys-Lumsdaine, 74th H. L. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

AMBLER—November 20, at Kalunga, B. N. Ry., of infantile intermittent fever, Cecil Henry Wolfreys, infant son of Henry and Norah Ethel Ambler, aged 2 months and 18 days.
SMYTHE—November 13, at Allahabad, Lena Rose Weatherall, the dearly beloved child of H. J. Smythe, S. D. O., Government Telegraphs, aged 7 years, 10 months and 24 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1897.

IT is stated in a usually well informed quarter that most of the members of the Secretary of State's Council are strongly opposed to the permanent occupation of Tirah at the close of the present campaign, and there is also reason to believe that the position is very much the same in the Council of his Excellency the Viceroy. Sir George White is known to strongly favour occupation, but he has only small support in the Council. It is to be hoped that if this is an accurate statement of the situation, Lord George Hamilton will not induce the Home Cabinet to over-ride the opinion of the experienced administrators and officers who are the responsible advisers of the Secretary of State and of the Viceroy. In military circles here it is thought that the chances of permanent occupation are very remote, and that the alternative policy will be adopted of strengthening the garrisons in the Khyber and along the Samana range and constructing light railways to Kohat and Hangu, so as to admit of the prompt movement of troops for the protection of the British outposts. In view of the existing financial strain, this solution of the problem is far preferable to the widening of our borders to an extent that would necessitate a large increase in the Army. As it is, India will probably receive four of the eleven new battalions by which the military authorities at home propose to increase the British army. The adoption of the proposals of the Forward School would entail a much heavier addition to the British army in India than that of four thousand men.

THE Committee appointed by the Bombay Corporation to consider the Government proposals for the sanitary regeneration of the City have in a somewhat qualified way recommended support of the scheme made public no less than two months ago. The most noteworthy feature of the report, which is to be considered at a special meeting to be held on Monday, is the suggestion that Government should be pressed to allow the work to be entrusted "to a Committee selected from amongst the members of the Corporation as is the present Standing Committee." The suggestion has not the weight attaching to an unanimous recommendation, for the report shows that while it was favoured by some members of the Committee, there were others who held that "in the best interests of the city it is better to have a new Trust as suggested by Government, so as to secure the interest of Government and of the Corporation, to have the improvements carried out speedily and economically." The relative strength of the two sides in this discussion is not stated, but as in the Corporation itself, so in Committee, decisions are arrived at by the vote of the majority, and it is reasonable to conclude in the absence of a definite proposal on the subject that opinion was pretty equally divided. Those members who desire the work to be entrusted to the Corporation do so on the ground that the improvement of the city "is a part and parcel of the functions which are properly acknowledged to belong to local self-government and which so advanced and public spirited a local self-government as that of Bombay is fully capable of discharging." In regard to the latter proposition the test of experience must be applied, and it seems to us that judged by that standard the capability of the Corporation, as at present constituted, to carry out this great work is so doubtful that Government would not be justified in handing over to its administration at this stage the large areas of State land, valued at 67 lakhs of rupees, which are to be transferred to the Trust. No one can doubt that the Corporation has done excellent work in many directions; neither can anyone doubt that it has in many other respects failed to adequately discharge its functions. It is a cumbrous and unwieldy body with its hands quite full enough of work that has for years been greatly needed and yet remains undone. It would therefore be very unwise to impose upon it heavy responsibilities in addition to those already existing some of them being greatly in arrear.

There are prominent members of the Corporation who delight to compare the Bombay Municipality with the London County Council, whose constitution they regard as in some respects very similar. It is therefore not inappropriate to point out that the evils arising from excessive centralisation in London have led the Cabinet to decide upon the introduction of legislative proposals next Session for handing over some of the work now discharged by the County Council to district municipalities. With this fact before them, Lord Sandhurst and his Councillors would not be well-advised to go contrary to the principle of decentralisation, by handing over the working of the new scheme of rehousing to the Municipality. As was pointed out by the Governor-in-Council when the plan was first adumbrated, the work of rebuilding Bombay "requires persistent and long sustained effort on systematic lines, involving so many varied purposes with the prospect of an almost infinite number of questions of detail both in management and execution, that it is essential the scheme should be entrusted to a small administrative body with special *powers to raise funds, acquire property, and* execute the necessary works." The members of the Corporation Committee who desire the work to be entrusted to the Municipality urge "the saving of expense that would thereby be caused," but they fail to bring forward a single argument in support of this opinion. The probabilities are that the administration will be far more economical if committed to men selected for their expert knowledge or their business capacities, than if entrusted to a Committee chosen from amongst the Corporation, many of whose members cannot be said to be possessed of any qualification for public work. As to the suggestion that the existence of the new Trust should be limited to a specified term of years, we fail to see the advantage of fixing a time limit in a vast undertaking involving such important interests and beset with considerable difficulties. The proper time for the dissolution of the Trust will be when its work is done; and the obtainment of the co-operation of the Municipality in its labours, recommended in somewhat halting terms by the Committee, will greatly accelerate such a consummation. If any time has so far been lost it has not been the fault of Government. It may be hoped that with the report of the Committee before it, the Corporation will without delay come to some conclusion on proposals which have been before the public for two months. The Plague Committee has just called attention to the fact that the next few weeks will show whether the city will have to face a recrudescence of the plague, which just a year since suddenly developed in our midst with results that will be long remembered. The utmost energy in cleansing and disinfecting the congested areas, carried out regardless of cost, was powerless to arrest the visitation. Bitter experience proved that such efforts are only palliatory; they mitigate the evil, but they cannot effectually cope with it. The lesson was inculcated that the slums and other insanitary areas where the plague finds its strongholds, must be demolished and replaced by wholesome streets and dwellings, if that visitant is to be kept at bay. Many hundred houses were declared to be unfit for human habitation, and for the time being the occupants were compelled to remove. The advent of the rains rendered it impossible to carry out that policy with any approach to thoroughness.

The decline of the plague seemed to justify the reoccupation of many houses condemned or awaiting condemnation, as the alternative to large numbers of people being roofless during the monsoon. Unfortunately when the monsoon ceased the demolition of such houses was not insisted upon, for there was no means of replacing them by others of better construction. One of the chief features of the Government scheme is the provision for demolishing slums and providing suitable habitations for the poorer classes. In view of the contingency which the Plague Committee are now preparing to confront, we urged the importance of accelerating as much as possible the consideration by the Municipal Corporation and other public bodies of the Government scheme, so that the work of demolition and reconstruction may be taken in hand early in the new year. Unfortunately that recommendation was not acted upon by the municipal body. The Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trust considered the scheme and reported upon it with commendable promptitude. They expressed hearty approval, and thanked the Government for the care with which they had elaborated a comprehensive plan for the welfare of the city. The Corporation has yet to consider the report of its committee and place its views and suggestions before Government. The misfortune is that in the meanwhile much valuable time has passed irrevocably. The Bill embodying the details of the scheme for legislative sanction cannot now be placed before Council until the middle of December, if even then. Seeing that it will be necessary to consult the Government of India, if any departure from the scheme already provisionally sanctioned be inserted at the suggestion of the Corporation, the cold weather will be well advanced before the bill can pass through the committee and other stages, and, subject to the sanction of the Viceroy, become law. What time will then be left to accomplish anything in the way of demolishing the infected areas and replacing them by wholesome dwellings for the dispossessed inhabitants? Delays are proverbially dangerous. When plague is at the gates, they become disastrous, not to say criminal.

THE serious outlook in Central Africa, consequent on the attack on Major Macdonald's force, has led to the decision to despatch the 27th Bombay Infantry (1st Baluch Batallion) to Mombassa with as little delay as possible. The Regiment is now at Rawalpindi and forms a part of the Tirah Reserve Brigade. Its present depot is Hyderabad (Sind), and its regimental centre Karachi, from which port the embarkation will take place as soon as it has been found possible to charter and prepare a vessel. The first work of the regiment will be to take the place of the Sikhs who have been sent forward from Mombassa to Uganda, which appears to have been taken by the mutinous Sudanese who attacked Major Macdonald. They were about three hundred in number, but they were probably joined by some of the tribesmen who rose in revolt last July. It is reassuring to learn that all is now quiet at Uganda, and that the capture of the remaining mutineers is probable. The armed forces of the British Central Africa Protectorate consist of only 200 Sikhs and 400 negroes, most of the officers being lent by the Indian Government. The European settlers in Uganda number about 200. The railway is not yet advanced more than about one-fifth of the distance to be travelled, and therefore it will take some time for the Sikh troops to reach the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza. The gunboats Thrush and Phœbe are at present guarding Mombassa, and if further help is needed in the interior it will be supplied when the 27th Bombay Infantry reaches Mombassa. When we have so many army Brigades on the frontier, the withdrawal of an Infantry Regiment for service in Africa is unfortunate, though not perhaps very important. The point is that the cost of the despatch of the Regiment should not be placed upon India. We do not ask for subventions from Great Britain towards paying this year's heavy bill for famine and for frontier wars, but we do claim that we should be dealt with justly in regard to troops lent for service in Africa at a time when the resources of Government are greatly taxed.

WE are now practically through the wood in the matter of the Famine. The number of persons in receipt of relief has dwindled down to less than 350,000. Various relief-works have been closed, and by the end by the year the period of scarcity will have passed. In Madras all gratuitous relief has been stopped except in Bhadrachalam, where a handful of people only remain. Fodder is somewhat short, but the condition of cattle is normal. The condition of the country is generally satisfactory at the present moments, but the prolonged delay in the establishment of the north-east mousoon gives cause for anxiety as to the future. Bombay still shows fifty-eight thousand persons on relief, but crops are thriving generally except where locusts and drought have affected them, but the tendency of prices is to fall, and there will soon be sufficient work, grain, and money to buy it. Bengal relief-works are all closed, and the outlook is highly satisfactory. The sowing of the spring and other cold weather crops is proceeding well. In Bihar the sowing of poppy is also making good progress. Reports of the winter rice crop continue favourable from all districts except Chittagong, where the crop was severely injured by the late cyclone. The harvesting of the earlier kinds of winter rice has begun in some districts. Sugarcane generally promises well. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen in many districts during the week. Cattle are in good condition, the fodder-supply being everywhere sufficient. In fact, things are just as good as they can be. Relief-works in the North-West Provinces have all been closed. Prospects are favourable, and supplies and fodder being sufficient prices continue to fall. The Punjab relief-works have also been closed. The stock of food grain is sufficient, and though prices continue to fluctuate they will shortly settle down within reasonable permanent limits. In Lower Burma the prospects of the main paddy crops are everywhere excellent, and in Upper Burma generally good so far. In all other provinces the outlook is satisfactory, though the depredations by locusts, grass-hoppers, and other insects have reduced the standard of growing crops from good to fine.

THE plague returns for last week are the reverse of cheering. In Poona city, in spite of the large exodus of population, the deaths were 436 in number, and the total mortality 519, as compared with an average of 88 deaths for the week, though in the district the returns were a little more satisfactory. Satara continues to have a mortality from plague which is not far short of 1,000 per week, and, unfortunately, the disease is attaining to epidemic proportions in Belgaum, at least in the zilla town and the adjacent Cantonment. Up to the middle of last month Belgaum shared with Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Dharwar and Kanara the enviable distinction of being one of the few Collectorates in which no indigenous deaths from plague had been reported. Its total indigenous mortality from the pestilence was 65 to the end of last week, and in spite of the very rigorous measures taken by the authorities there is reason to fear that the District is entering upon an experience no less trying than that of some of its neighbours. Dharwar has also to be removed from the list of Districts where no indigenous death has occurred, though at present only two such deaths are registered. The Southern Maratha Country kept the disease at bay for nearly twelve months, but it has now found entrance, and the authorities will have to adopt the most rigorous measures if it is to be kept within more moderate limits than those which have obtained in the Konkan and in Guzerat. It is satisfactory to note that the recrudescence of plague in Sind is still confined to Kotri, where four deaths were registered last week.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT and family have subscribed Rs. 10,000 towards the funds of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals.

THE 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment will detail a Guard-of-Honour of 100 rank-and-file, with Band and Regimental Colour, to parade at the Church Gate Railway Station in Review order, white, on Saturday, the 4th December next, at 6-45 o'clock, a.m., to receive his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on his return from tour in Kathiawar. The Bombay Light Horse will furnish the escort for his Excellency. Dress—Review Order—Blue. Heads of departments, Officers Commanding Corps and all Officers, British and Native, off duty, will attend at the Church Gate Station at 7 a.m. Dress—Review Order—White. His Excellency will be received with a general salute. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery at 7-8 o'clock a.m.

THE *Hindu Patriot's* views on the Privy Council's decision in the Tilak case may be taken as a sample of the whole of the opinions of the native press on that subject. The *Patriot* writes :—Mr. Justice Strachey's extraordinary interpretation of the law of sedition concerns not Mr. Tilak alone, but we may say, Indian journalists generally. The distinction drawn by the learned Judge between disapprobation which would be justifiable and disapprobation which would not be justifiable is too subtle to be comprehended by ordinary men, and consequently the position of the Indian journalist would be an exceedingly unsafe and perilous one, unless a more rational interpretation were put upon the law of sedition. His definition of "disaffection," not as "contrary to affection" but merely as "absence of affection," would make even the most loyal of her Majesty's subjects liable to a prosecution for sedition. In a word, Mr. Justice Strachey's judgment has virtually made the position of the Indian journalist an extremely precarious one, and the decision of the Privy Council shows that in this matter we can expect no help from that august body.

IT is stated that Mr. Tilak, with the assistance of Mr. Bodas and Mr. Bapat, pleaders, is preparing a petition for presentation to Government asking for clemency on the ground that the interpretation put upon Section 124 (A) by Mr. Justice Strachey differs widely from that placed upon it by the Full Bench, composed of the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Farran, and Justices Parsons and Ranade.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday and on Tuesday, Madhowjee Mohanjee, a mehta in the employ of Mr. Vussonjee Khimjee, a merchant, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1,950 on the 4th January, Rs. 550 on the 10th January, and Rs. 3,000 on the 31st March, 1897. The complainant carried on his business in the names of five different fir

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

UGANDA THREATENED BY THE SUDANESE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The news of the attack on Major Macdonald's force is regarded as very serious, as the safety of Uganda is involved.

It is not true that the mutineers captured Uganda, but it is believed they are returning there and it is feared that the Sudanese there may revolt.

The Sikhs at Mombassa are hastening to support Major Macdonald, and her Majesty's ships Thrush and Phœbe are guarding the coast.

The whole affair is shrouded in obscurity.

The object of Major Macdonald's Expedition, which is unusually large is so far kept secret, but it is rumoured it is the Nile.

LATER.

Later news states that Uganda is quiet, the garrison having given up their arms.

Major Macdonald, assisted by a large force of friendly Brigands, at present surrounds the remaining mutineers at Fort Lubas, and their capture is regarded as certain.

Captain Harrison is marching with a force to disarm the Sudanese at Naivasho ravine station.

MR. ASQUITH RETRACTS.

Mr. Asquith has sent a letter to the *Times* regretting his phrase, "gross breach of faith on the part of the Indian Government," which, since he has disclaimed, says the responsibility must rest with the Imperial Government.

THE COMMAND OF THE SPECIAL GERMAN SQUADRON IN CHINA.

It is reported that Prince Henry of Prussia will command the German Squadron ordered to China.

VICTORY BY THE NIGER COMPANY'S FORCES.

The Niger Company's forces under Major Arnold have brilliantly routed the slave raiding Prince of Igara and burnt his stronghold.

GERMANY AND KIAOCHAU.

It is believed that Germany has resolved to retain possession of Kiaochau.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, Nov. 24.

The Governor and party arrived at six o'clock this evening, and was met by Colonel Hunter Political Agent, and the Princes and Chiefs of Kattyawar European and Native officials and leading citizens in a shamiana erected in front of the Railway station. Colonel Hunter introduced Lord Sandhurst to the Princes and Chiefs. The Thakore of Bhavnagar then read a congratulatory address welcoming his Excellency. The address acknowledged the success of his Excellency's noble and humane efforts to mitigate famine and stamp out plague. Regret was expressed at the dastardly assassinations on the Jubilee night at Poona, and contempt was intimated at the scurrilous writings in the vernacular press. The address was enclosed in a silver casket and presented to Lord Sandhurst, who, having briefly replied drove, to the Residency.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 24.

There were 52 cases and 38 deaths recorded today, of which 27 occurred in the city, and one was found in Nagazri Nullah.

The total number of cases up to date amount to 4,643, and deaths 3,331.

The total mortality was 47.

In Raste Peith 8 cases occurred, in Sanwar 7, Kasba and Sukerwar 6 each, and Raviwar and Budwar 5 each.

There were 17 cases and 16 deaths in the Cantonment.

Mrs. Baker died in the Sassoon Hospital.

For the last two days there were no imported cases in Poona.

There were 3 imported and 12 indigenous cases in Poona District; also 13 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 42 were admitted 33 discharged cured, 35 died, and 452 remain under treatment; in the Mahomedan Hospital 6 were admitted, 4 discharged cured, and 6 died, leaving 86 remaining; in the Hindu 12 were admitted and 4 died; and in the Jew, one was admitted, and 3 are under treatment; and in the Native Troops 6 are remaining.

THE ATTACK ON A THATCHED CAMP.

Further news regarding the attack on the Health Camp near Ganeshkind Road appears to show that a clerk, named Deo Bhagat, employed in the Alienation Office, went to reside there on Saturday, sending his family to Baroda. The thieves entered in his room, and carried away all his goods.

One of the thieves, who was standing over his head to prevent his making any noise, stabbled him. He was badly stabbed over the head. Next morning, the broken boxes were found, and the contents thrown in prickly pear busnes, and his silver god has been taken away.

The police are making enquiries. It is stated that an armed guard will be shortly placed at the Camps.

PERSONATING PLAGUE INSPECTORS.

ACCUSED PUNISHED SEVERELY.

A few days ago, a Jew, named Benjamin Samuel, and a Maratha, named Sukharam Tukaram, proceeded from Poona to Wadgaon, personating themselves, the former as Hospital Assistant, and the latter as peon. They went to the police patel of that village, and told him they were in the service of the Poona Plague Committee, and had come there to search houses the following morning. The patel made no objection, and they remained there for the night.

The following morning they searched all the houses, and found no plague case. Immediately they left the village some suspicion arose, and the police patel arrested them not far from the village.

They were placed before the Second Class Magistrate of Haveli Taluka, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

QUARANTINE AT DEOLALI.

Quarantine at Deolali has been imposed upon all passengers going from Poona.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ISLAMPUR, Nov. 23.

Walwa Congress was held on Sunday. The agricultural attendance was very large. Mr. Dattopant Kale presided. Various subjects, including the Warna Valley Road, Takari Road, Narsingpur Waste lands and Forest grievances were discussed, and delegates for the National Congress were elected, and a sumptuous banquet was given.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE MOVEMENT TO RAJGUL VALLEY.

SLIGHT CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP BAGH, Nov. 23.

General Lockhart, with the Fourth Brigade, 5th Bombay Mountain Battery, 4th Company Madras Sappers, 3rd Company Bombay Sappers, 28th Bombay Pioneers, and the Gurkhas' scouts, proceeded to Rajgul yesterday, the troops marching as light as possible, without tents, and with only three days' rations.

During the operations the heights on the right are to be occupied by the Yorkshire Regiment as far as Divatoi, and those on the left by the 1-2nd Gurkhas. The Column had twelve casualties yesterday.

The heavy baggage of the Main Column is to be sent back to India via Shinawari, beginning on the 26th November, to to enable the Main Column to move from Bagh to Bara about the 8th December.

A few shots were fired into camp on the night of the 22nd on the north Arbanga picquet (attached) held by Captain Battye and 200 men.

PERSISTENT ATTACKS ON THE 4TH GURKHAS.

THE ENEMY REPULSED.

The 4th Gurkhas were attacked yesterday evening, about 5-30 p.m. The Gurkhas lost one man killed and one Kahar wounded. Three of the enemy were killed.

The enemy renewed the attack after dark, and crept up to the wire entanglement round the post, but were repulsed.

THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

One sowar and three drabies were killed on the Arbanga Road yesterday. The enemy dispersed on the arrival of a party of the 4th Madras Sappers, but the Northamptons, who were working near the Gordons from the Ahranga, fired on them as they went and killed several.

General Kempster's Brigade marched to Bagh to-day, and met with no opposition.

To-morrow, General Westmacott's Brigade, with No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, No. 4 Madras, No. 3 Bombay Sappers, and 28th Bombay Pioneers, go with Sir William Lockhart to Rajgul, and return in three days.

Last night was a fairly quiet night, a couple of saises and a drabie being the only casualties.

DESULTORY FIRING INTO CAMP.

LATER.

The terms now finally given out to the Afridis are:—800 breech-loaders; a fine of Rs. 50,000; to restore all Government property looted, or their value; and the rifles taken to be returned in kind, with a formal submission before General Sir William Lockhart.

A good deal of desultory firing has been poured into camp during the last two nights.

The defences of the villages were extensively burned to-day south of the camp.

MULLA SAYED AKBAR'S MANIFESTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

One Kambarkhel and five Malikdin sepoys of the Khyber Rifles, who were in the garrison at Lundikotal, came in yesterday to Jamrud with their rifles.

It is now definitely reported that the Mullah Sayed Akbar has assembled a lashkar of the Aka and Kambarkhel and Ushwikhel Orakzais to cut off foraging parties and convoys in the Tirah. He has also issued manifestoes, calling on the tribes to fight our troops, and not to raid Mahomedan villages on the British border.

The Maddakhels have brought in more of the property lost at Maizar, including Lieutenant Seton Browne's sword, holsters, and binoculars.

GENERAL LOCKHART'S OPERATIONS.

THE MOVE TO DIVATOI.

FEW CASUALTIES.

General Lockhart reached Divatoi on Tuesday afternoon through an extremely difficult defile, which is impassable when the stream is in flood. His rear-guard, which consisted of the 36th Sikhs, bivouacked for the night on the road, and got into Camp yesterday morning without any casualties.

The casualties among the troops which pushed through with General Lockhart were:—Scottish Borderers—four privates wounded(one dangerously); 5th Mountain Battery—one driver, wounded; 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, two wounded; 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas—one slightly wounded; 28th Bombay Pioneers—killed one, and wounded three; No. 4 Company Madras Sappers—one slightly wounded; also one commissariat follower killed.

General Lockhart was engaged yesterday improving the road and reconnoitring into the Rajgul Valley, which is only about ten miles long, is narrow and without much cultivation with steep hills on both sides.

The Bara Valley, on the other hand, as seen from Divatoi, appears open and easy.

THE GATHERING AT BARA.

The road up the Bara Valley was completed to-day to Gondo, which is within one and a-half miles of the pass.

The tribal gathering in the neighbourhood is now only three hundred strong, so there is little to prevent the advance of General Hammond's Column.

THE NEW DEVELOPMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Bagh, 23rd November, says:—Preliminary orders for the movement of the troops to Bara Valley on 28th December have been issued. The troops will move on a light scale on the 26th November. The movement of heavy baggage from here to Mastura begins. All sutlers, coffee-shops, and regimental institutions leave Bagh and Mastura for Shinawari on the 4th December, and telegraph postal departments are to be at Karappa on the 6th December. All the Army Staff, except the Chief of Staff, A. A.-G., A. Q.-M.-G. for Intelligence, the D. A. A.-G., D. A. Q. M. G, Staff Surgeon Commissariat Transport Officer, and A. D. C's., also Divisional Ordnance Officers and Officers not required with the divisions, proceed to Bara via Khusalgarh. The A. Q. M.-G. Army Staff lays out the new camp at Bara. The troops of the Main Column at Mastura and Bagh will be rationed up to 14th December. All the above is subject to modification. The 30th P. I. are due at Mastura by 26th November. The 2nd P. I. joins the 3rd Brigade and leaves Karappa for Bagh on the 6th December. The head-quarters of the Royal Scots Fusiliers joins the Divisional troops of the 2nd Division 18th Bengal Lancers, and a Rocket Troop move to Shinawari. News has been received by heliograph that in the march to Rajgal yesterday, Lieutenant D. E. O. Jones, Yorkshire Regiment, was killed, and 2nd-Lieutenant O. C. S. Watson severely wounded. The other casualties are not known yet.

Sir William Lockhart has announced his terms to the Afridis, but casual fighting is still proceeding in Maidan, foraging parties being fired upon by the tribesmen. As four out of the eight clans have not yet sent in jirgahs, this is only to be expected. It is, however, believed that the Kuki Khel of the Rajgul Valley may send their representative to Bagh shortly, but the temper of the Zakka Khel is still hostile. As to the terms, they are what we recently mentioned, except that the number of rifles to be surrendered has been reduced from 1,000 to 800, presumably because the Political Officers think the figure has been pitched too high. We doubt if even 800 will be given up until the Zakka Khel, as the leading clan, have been thoroughly thrashed. The old allowances of the tribes are declared forfeited, but at the same time there is a hint that allowances of some kind may be given when the question of the Khyber is settled.—*Pioneer.*

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

THE ADVANCE INTO UTMAN KHEL COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

General Reid, Malakhand Force, who is advancing into the Utman Khel Country, has reached Hurriankot.

A Native Regiment has been sent to Abazai to cover the canal head work.

THE UTMAN KHELS ANXIOUS TO MAKE SUBMISSION.

The 2nd Regiment of the Hyderabad Contingent Infantry now with the Reserve Brigade at Rawalpindi, has been ordered to Peshawar.

General Sir Bindon Blood reports that an Afridi Sepoy, of the Guides, has received a letter from Tirah, in which it is said that the tribal losses on the 20th were 65 killed and 125 wounded; and that the Afridis expect peace soon.

Colonel Reid has found the Pass leading into Totai practicable for camels led singly. The Utman Khel Jirgah is at Kot, and are said to be anxious to avoid the country being entered by our troops. They are, therefore, prepared to make submission. The Jirgah has been told that they may meet the Column at Kot.

THE TRIBESMEN AT VARIANCE.

THE BUNERWALS STILL RECALCITRANT.

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

Colonel Reid's force was, yesterday, busily employed in improving the road over the Kotal to Ketz Totai, to enable the camels to get over. He also changed his camp from Garhi to Khurian Kot to-day. He marches over the pass to the Kot in Kuz Totai.

The Bar Totai jirgah sent in messengers yesterday to say that they were prepared to listen to the Government terms, and asked for time to allow them to bring in the Agrah Jirgah. They were informed that Colonel Reid would see any Jirgah to-day at Kot.

The Utman Khel of Laman appear to be at present holding aloof from the Totai and Agrah sections.

The G. O. C. of 1st Brigade was, yesterday, ordered to send a Battalion to Abazai to protect the canal head works while operations are going on in the Utman Khel Country.

Mr. Stuart Waterfield, of the Border Police, is appointed Political Officer to General Sir Bindon Blood, and the head-quarters Staffs will remain at present at Dargai.

A cold blooded murder has been committed at Malakhand, a hospital storekeeper being murdered by a Brahmin ward orderly. The murderer is in custody.

News has been received that the Buner Jirgah has broken up, and have decided not to surrender arms or money, should these conditions be amongst the terms eventually offered them.

THE TOCHI FORCE.

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

The Tochi Boundary Inspecting Column is returning and will arrive at Miran Shah to-morrow.

It reached Kibalai yesterday.

MADRAS GOLF STORIES.

HAVING exhausted all its snake stories, Madras is now going in for golf incidents. Here is one. "Kitheralli" writes to the local *Mail*:—

Whilst playing a game last night with two other gentlemen, on a nine-holed links, and driving from one hole to another, the following curious event happened. My ball flew straight towards the hole, clearing several bunkers, both natural and artificial, such as a tennis court raised some 4ft. from the ground, about midway between the holes, also a cutting, and several trees and bushes. The caddy, who was standing on the tennis court, saw my ball pitch about 30ft. away from the brown, but could not see where it rolled, as the ground was very uneven. My friends and I looked all round where it could possibly have gone, and at last on one of them glancing into the hole found my ball inside. I would like to know if any of your numerous golfing readers have heard of a similar instance, and, if so, if it is at all common. I might add that the distance between the holes was close on 173 yards, and the hole on the brown was only 3 inches in diameter. Would any of your readers kindly let me know what the true diameter of the brown should be, also the size of the hole?

No one replies to him, but the editor says:—

Your experience is not singular, as a similar feat was performed in Madras some time ago, though the distance between the tee and the hole was only about 150 yards. The holes should be 4½ins. in diameter and 6ins. deep; the browns can be of any diameter.

However, Bangalore boasts of a still more wonderful feat:—

Two well-known members were playing one morning, and one of them drove a ball from the 5th tee and, watching its flight, suddenly saw a crow make a dart at it and carry it off. He and his caddy immediately gave chase, and the crow dropped the ball on the brown, to which he had been driving, and it (the ball) is reported to have rolled into the hole, which is 4 inches in diameter. The hole is 550 yards, approximately, from the tee. Is this not a wonderful drive?

Bombay can surpass all these. Incidents of the sort are of almost every day occurrence. Bombay can tell how the Bishop played four holes in one shot. Playing one morning against his domestic chaplain, his Lordship drove from the sixth tee, and the ball went flying on till it rolled into the ninth hole. Thus! For the benefit of Madras readers we had better explain that for the sixth hole it was, at that time, necessary to drive across the ninth. Then we can tell them of the cow which kicked a ball and holed out on the third hole, and of another which carried the ball in the tuft of its tail till it came to the fourth. But we do not wish to eclipse Madras highflyers. Crows often turn over golf balls as they lie on the green in Bombay, but the crow, as cultivated on this side of India, does not pretend to be able to open his bill wide enough to carry away a golf ball. The Madras variety of crow or ball or both is apparently somewhat differently constructed. But they are good stories—all of them,—just as good as that the *Mail* to hand yesterday tells of a salmon which leapt out of a river into a pot of boiling water and cooked itself. Golf and fish both appeal to the imagination.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Carthage, expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p. m., on Sunday:—

Austen, Mr F
Austin, Mr W T
Ansalle, Lieut H P
Andrews, Mr
Albert, Mr M
Alexander, Rev J M
Bolton, Lieut
Botherell, Mr R
Baldwin, Mr and Mrs
Battishill, Mr J
Byles, Lieut H R
Braddell, Vety Surg-Capt J
Coverdale, Rev T
Clement, Lt J
Carpenter, Rev, Mrs and 3 infants
Carvie, Mrs and 2 infants
Crocket, Rev, Mrs and child
Chalk, Mr and Mrs
Davis, Rev, Mrs and 2 infants
Ferrier, Miss C J
Fraser, Lieut
Firth, 2nd Lieut
Finch, Mr B T
Gwyn, Capt A
Gibbett, Miss E
Grant, Mr J A
Horle, Mr, Mrs and 2 infants
Horsfall, Mrs
Hay, Lieut-Col
Hooken, Lieut
Inverarity, Mr
Kirwan, Mr
Lamacraft, Mr F
Lampet, Mr
Misson, Lieut A T
McCready, Mr W
McMurray, Rev S V
Martin, Sr A
Malan, Mr
McCann, Mr S M
Wadiachlan, Mr
McKee, Mr J
Martin, Mr W E
Norledge, Mrs
Norton, Mr A
Orr, Mr W
Parsons, Miss
Pollok, Lieut J B
Rawell Lieut and Mrs
Riley, Mr J H
Robertson, Mr J R
Rendle, Surg-Maj
Rynell, Lieut R H
Simso, Mr H S
Steel, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Smith, Mr T E
Storey, Mr C
Smith, Mr Moncrieff
Snow, Mr
Sawyer, Vety Surg H C
Simson, Mr B G
Stobbing, Mr
Temple, Mr R
Thomson, Mr T
Torney, Mr, Mrs and 2 infts
Thope, 2nd Lieut
Tucker, Mrs E
Thomas, Mrs P
Venables, Capt Mrs and 2 infts
Wills, Mr and Mrs Day
Wilkinson, Mr W H

RUSSIA would seem to have its own "Made in Germany" abomination in connection with its platinum production. A report which was issued some little time ago by the Government shows that that country is the first in the world in its yield of this metal, the amount being some forty times greater than that obtained from all the rest of the world. Although obtained in Russia, it is all worked up in Germany, to which country the metal is exported in its crude state, so that whatever Russia requires of the perfected article has to be purchased from the Kaiser's dominions.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

CRICKET.

"It's a grand game," a friend of mine remarked to me at an important match between two counties, and as is my wont, I agreed with him. It is a grand game and yet withal unsatisfactory. Grand when your side wins the toss, and you yourselves go in and knock up a century with an unconcerned air, returning to the pavilion to receive the plaudits of the multitude and the congratulations of the fair sex. Unsatisfactory when, after fielding all day, you go in for a few seconds in the dark, smite wildly, hit nothing and retire gracefully with the feeling that you would like to strangle the bowler, and knowing that when you reach the pavilion, sarcastic remarks about taking up the pastime of marbles will be made in a tone of voice just loud enough for you to hear. I have never been good at putting on runs except when seated in the scorer's box with a wise look, a pencil, and a score sheet; in this position I am bad to beat. I have always been singularly unfortunate in timing the ball, and I invariably miss it at the critical moment, and if the ground is bumpy, which is not infrequently the case, the globule stands up and strikes me in some portion of my valued person. Of course there have been occasions when I managed to make runs; they are, however, few and far between, and the reason of my having made them can generally be put down to the fact that the bowling wasn't straight enough to hit the wicket. The papers have remarked on these rare occasions that I played "correct cricket"! I have often thought that I should like to be a bowler, and I have, in order to qualify for that post, spent hours in practising the art of persuading the ball to leave my fingers at the proper moment. All my efforts have, alas, proved futile, and now, owing to the extreme danger which a batsman undergoes when he stands up at the nets to face my attack, I have been "warned off," so to speak, and advised to take up the ancient game of skittles. A bowler seems to me to have such an advantage over the rest of the eleven. To begin with, being a bowler he isn't supposed to exert himself by trying to stop a ball—neither, as a rule, has he any idea of batting—at least he ought not to have; if he makes a "blob" it is only what was expected, and if he makes any runs he is congratulated on all sides as having done something out of the ordinary. Now if I play in a match, I am supposed to run like a hare after everything, and put myself to the most horrible torture in my desperate endeavours to save a ball reaching the boundary, and if, after toiling the whole day, I go in and come out without adding to the score, I am looked upon as a most awful fraud. When ever I am in the field every ball that is struck is sure to roll in my direction, and when through sheer exhaustion I fail to stop one I am brought up to a place of absolute danger to stand and be hit at.

Umpiring is a post which it seems to be every cricketer's chief aim in life to avoid. I rather like umpiring. Here I have the advantage over every one. I can "no ball" the bowler till he fairly bubbles over with wrath. I can give the batsman out "L. B. W." or "caught at the wicket" and make him feel inclined to jump on my chest, and in a small insignificant sort of way can make every man in the field thirst for my gore;—and all this can be done with absolute safety. Rather different to the same post at football. At cricket the captain may march his eleven off the field in disgust, and make short, pithey, and extremely unpleasant remarks about your character and antecedents, but neither he nor his team try to do you any bodily injury, which seems to be the predominating idea in the brain of a football player now a days. Another thing which appeals to me rather in connection with the post of Umpire is the free lunch which it is that official's duty to put away. Anything which I can annex in this world without payment has strong attractions for me. One meets strange characters in the cricket field, many of whom besides being good cricketers are the most entertaining companions; others possess neither of these qualities. In every club there is the man who goes in first. Nobody knows why he occupies that exalted position in the order. He is usually a man who was a member of the club when it used to play on the village green. He may have been a fair "knock out" at the game a those days, but he cannot play for the proverbial "top hat" amongst the present generation. He never by any chance gets into double figures, and in the field is absolutely useless,—yet he plays in every match and always goes in first. He is of course terribly keen, and when he departs this life will probably be found putting his harp up as a wicket and trying to knock it down at twenty-two yards with his halo. Then there is the athletic young man who amuses himself during spare moments in the field by walking about in unnatural attitudes. He is as a rule a good all round man and a general favorite. He can always be relied on to take part in anything that is going, and whether he is attending a funeral or assisting at an "orgie" always does his best to make things cheerful. Another familiar feature is the man who thinks "that lunch is the best part of the game," and, as a rule, it is the only branch of it that he shines in. Over this course he is, however, extremely good and the facility with which he lowers the "shandy gaff" is a source of envy to many of us, who are not possessed of interiors like ostriches. He is another gentleman whose presence in the eleven is a mystery to all, yet he is invariably there. The man who is always getting hurt is to be found in almost every cricket club. Sometimes he makes runs, but invariably gets hurt in doing so. The fortitude with which he bears being knocked about on the fingers, and occasionally the head, is wonderful to witness. He usually has to retire hurt and is condoled with by everyone. It is a funny world, this cricket world we live in, during the summer months, and the study of some of the characters one meets with almost compensates one for a whole day's fielding and a "blob" at the end.

The "annual dinner" must be considered as part of the game, and few clubs can be found which do nothing the season to a close with a feast, generally followed by a "sing song." The dinner itself is, as a rule, a somewhat slow affair, and forms a striking contrast to the annual entertainment given by clubs which follow the sister game of football. Football dinners are always lively, and I have attended one or two which have been absolutely brutal in their liveliness. But to return to the cricket dinner. The chairman is usually a local big-wig—full of long speeches and importance. Of course he says a "few words" during the evening and eulogises everyone in general and himself in particular. He tells us, in a covert way, what a magnificent cricketer he has been, and compares the game of the present day with that of his own period. He makes complimentary references to "our genial secretary" (why genial?), and captain and sits down amidst thunders of applause. The secretary of the club is of course an important feature of the entertainment. He is usually a modest retiring sort of Johnny, rather good company if you can only draw him out, and really keen about the welfare of the club. The captain is there full of bonhomie, mingled, towards the end of the evening, with whiskey. Our friend who always goes in first is very much in evidence on this occasion. With lots to say for himself, he sets himself down next to the chairman and lays himself out to be amusing, and as a rule he is very much more successful in this role than when he is endeavouring to play the noble game. He, of course, has to make a speech—nobody knows why, but he does, and further, provided he can be persuaded to do himself well enough during dinner, will oblige the company with a sentimental ditty. His voice, like his cricket, is a thing of the past, but we all cheer ourselves hoarse in appreciation of his efforts to make night hideous. After a few songs of more or less (generally less), merit and a recitation or two the Chairman thinks he must go. "So pleased to come don't you know," still more pleased to go—though as a rule he doesn't say so in the presence of his hosts, and he departs amidst the shouts of the multitude. After he has gone the scene changes. Let us draw a veil over further proceedings. The older members have left and only youth remains, and when youth meets youth with a bottle of whiskey and some sodas the result of the meeting is too well known to need description. Thus the season closes, and bats, pads, etc., are put away till next year, when the same matches will be played and the same events happen, for history repeats itself in the cricket world.

JUVENIS.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0	3
B Mandvi	4	1	21
C Market	1	1	22
D Khetwadi and Girgaum	2	1	5
E Mazagon, Kamathipura & Tardeo	4	2	23
F Parel and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	16
Total	12	12	97
Total plague deaths to date	13,457	11,278	
Same date last year	6	18	113
Total mortality same date 1895	...	...	61

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	0

RAILWAY QUARANTINE.

Ninety-two passengers who arrived in Bombay from Poona by the last two passenger trains on Tuesday, and 90 passengers who arrived at the Grant Road Station by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, were conveyed under police escort to the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp; while 231 passengers travelling from Poona on Monday were allowed to proceed to the Victoria Terminus, whence they were escorted by the police to the Modikhana Camp. The same number of passengers were removed from the station to the same Camp on Tuesday last.

The Plague Committee have appointed Mr. Poormul Gooljee Singhani, the well-known merchant and banker of this city, to represent the Marwari community in order to facilitate the working of the quarantine regulations, and the granting of passes.

There were, yesterday, 1,642 persons detained under observation in the Wari Bunder Camp, 1,007 persons in the Narelwady Camp, and 602 in the Modikhana Camp.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Telegraphic advices received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, stated that on the 22nd instant there were ten fresh admissions in that state. Three deaths were recorded in the hospitals and six outside the town. The number of patients remaining under treatment was seventy.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the above reports it appears that four cases of plague were discovered, on Tuesday, from various localities in the Mandvie (B) Ward, and removed to different plague hospitals. Seven cases of suspicious fever were also reported from the same district, and removed to hospitals for observation.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients remaining under treatment in the various plague hospitals, yesterday, was as follows:—Arthur Road, 60; Grant Road, 15; Darisathan, 12; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 10; Hindu Fever, 10; Jain (Parel), 9; Telugu, 7; Julai, 7; Nizampoora, 3; Adamji Peerbhoy, 2; and Don Tad, 1.

PRECAUTIONS IN GUZERAT.

It is hereby notified that under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act and the rules made thereunder, all persons detained in the camps of observation at Wassad will be required to bathe in a disinfecting bath, and their clothes and luggage will be disinfected.

(1) It is notified that under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act and the rules made thereunder, with the exception of those exempted under para. 4 below, all persons arriving at Anand by up trains, and all persons arriving at Anand by up trains, who have booked from stations notified from time to time as infected for the purpose of this order, are required to leave the train with their luggage and enter the disinfection camp, where they shall remain until they have been furnished with a pass signed by the officer in charge of the camp. The period of detention will be at least 6 hours.

(2) Persons detained in the disinfection camp will be required to bathe in a disinfecting bath and their clothes and luggage will be disinfected.

(3) No person will be allowed to book at Anand Railway Station by any down train unless he can show that he has passed through the disinfection camp.

(4) The following persons are exempted from the operations of the above orders:—

(1) Europeans.

(2) Government officers travelling on duty and their servants.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present: Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, H. G. Gell, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Vlegas.

FIRE-WOOD FOR CREMATION.

On the request of the Acting Health Officer, the Committee sanctioned an advance of Rs. 5,000 to provide for additional charges up to the end of February, 1898, on account of fire-wood for cremation purposes at Haine's Road Cemetery.

The Committee next considered items of formal business, and then proceeded to consider some financial questions *in camera* until 5 p.m.

The Committee meets this afternoon, specially to consider the Budget Estimates for 1898-99.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

WRITING from Rajkote, on Tuesday, our correspondent says:—The camp of the Rajasthanik Court will remove to Than on or about the 4th of December.—It is contemplated to frame a code for the Junagurh, Bhownugger, and Jamnagar Imperial Lancers on the line of the British Imperial Lancers.—Several Hindu and Parsee gentlemen serving and practising in the different parts of the province, but originally connected with Surat, have opened a fund in aid of the plague-stricken inhabitants of that place. Up to now Rs. 1,981 have been subscribed.—It is now definitely settled that Mr. Dosabhai Nusserwanji, Karbhari of Wadia, will take charge as Manager, Mull State, in March next, on retirement of the present Manager, Mr. Kalyanrai Rewashanker.—A dairy was started at Jamnagar by Mr. Jagjiwan Naranji Shah, and its opening ceremony was performed by Major Ashby, Acting Administrator, Navanagar State.—The Talukdar of Vithalgarh, in the Jhalawar Division of Kathiawar, who is one of the noblemen of the Baroda State, opened a dispensary in his taluka.—Mr. Rattanshah Bezonji, at present tutor to Prince Mungalsinhji of Bhownugger, is appointed to accompany the minor Raj Saheb of Wankaner in his tours in India as assistant companion and guardian. The tours will commence in January next.—Considering that the Wadhwan Girasia School will have to compete against with the Girasia School, Gondal, our Educational Inspector has obtained sanction for the creation of a new post in the former institution, and appointed Mr. Vasantray, Assistant Master, Nawanagar High School, on a salary of Rs. 75.—Our station and city are now in a very bustling state. Streets and roads seem full. Flags and banners, tents adorned with arches, lamp-posts and bungalows and *utaras* excellently furnished and ornamented, give it a most picturesque appearance. The several Chiefs are coming one after another with their retinues. The Thakore of Wullah, a third-class State, arrived on the 18th instant. On the next day (the 19th instant) came Muloo Wala, son of Azam Surag Ganga, a very old Kathi Durbar of Jetpur. In the evening of the 20th instant arrived the Jasdan Durbar, Khachar Ala Ghela. He was received on his way by Captain Carnegy, Assistant Political Agent, The Patri Talukdar, and Azam Naja Wala of Bilkha as also H. H. Sir Jasvatsinhji, K.C.I.E., Chief of Limri, arrived here on the 21st. The latter's arrival was announced by the artillery firing nine guns this morning. The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan arrived this afternoon, and has put up in tents specially pitched for him in the compound of Kumar Shri Harbhamji of Morvi, near the Rajkumar College Buildings. His Highness was received at the station by Captain Carnegy, and nine guns were fired to announce his arrival. The Thakore Saheb of the third-class State of Sayla also arrived in the same train, and was received by Mr. Souter, Superintendent of the Kathiawar Agency Police. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon arrived Kumar Bhavsinhji, heir-apparent of Porebunder, who was received by Major Ashby, nine guns being fired to announce his arrival. In the same train was the Thakore of Lakhi, who was received at the station by the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar. His Highness Sir Mansinhji, K.C.I.E., Chief of the first-class State of Dharangadhra, arrived by special train at 3-25, yesterday, and was received by Mr. Hayward, Judicial Assistant Political Agent. A guard-of-honour saluted him, and fifteen guns were fired to announce his arrival. His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana also came by a special train at 4-45, yesterday, and he was received by Captain Carnegy, nine guns being fired to announce his arrival.

THE P. AND O. EGYPT.

A SECOND-CLASS PASSENGER writes of the s.s. Egypt, to the *Pioneer* thus:—

SIR,—The ss. Egypt, the latest addition to the P. and O. fleet, is now nearing Bombay on her first voyage. This can hardly be looked upon as a very fortunate one. To begin with bad weather was experienced, and a death occurred among the passengers just before she arrived at Marseilles. The passengers embarking at Marseilles arrived early on the 21st, and were provided with hotel coupons by the P. and O. Company as the vessel had not arrived, but were subsequently subjected to an annoying delay at the docks. At Brindisi again another delay took place. The Egypt arrived at about 9 o'clock and remained some 20 hours. Roughish weather was experienced for some little time after leaving Brindisi, and at Aden by some strange mistake two mail bags were left on board, so that after getting well on her way out of that place the ship had to return. After that the weather was fine, and the sea calm, but the voyage was a slow one, apparently partly because the ship is not exceptionally fast and partly because no effort was made to get her in before Saturday. In other repects also the voyage was a disappointing one, and as there is a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction among the second saloon passengers, I think it right to bring to notice some of the chief causes of complaint in the interests of the Anglo-Indian public generally. Decidedly the quality of the food and the cooking have been "most inferior" as stated in the enclosed document which you will observe is signed by 53 passengers. The names are those of officers of the Army, Civil Service, the various other departments of the service, and private gentlemen and ladies. Considering the number of young children and servants on board, and others whose profession—clergymen and missionaries—renders them naturally unwilling to sign a protest of this kind, it is clear that a very large percentage are altogether dissatisfied, and is must, I think, be admitted that so large a number of the passengers would not have subscribed to the document without good cause. Speaking for myself I unhesitatingly say that I consider much of the food has been quite uneatable. The milk has been so bad that ladies with children have been seriously troubled.

To be just, however, it is necessary to state that the bread has been invariably good, the butter as a rule good, and the supply of ice not stinted. The stewards, and particularly the head steward, have been civil and obliging. The cabins are, generally speaking, excellent, the baths sufficient in number and well fitted up, also the lavatories, &c. Unfortunately before passing Port Said the ship rolled so that the cabin portholes on the main deck were kept constantly closed even with a practically calm sea, in which other ships of which I have had experience would hardly have moved. I believe this rolling was due to the fact that she had but little cargo on board and had taken no coal since she left the Clyde before her trial trip. Whatever the cause, there can be no question as to the effect, viz., extreme discomfort to the passengers. Surley those responsible must have been aware that a top-heavy ship lightly laden, would behave as she did, and it is difficult to understand why coal was not taken at Marseilles or Brindisi, seeing that, as I have already mentioned, there was ample time. At Port Said a large quantity of coal was taken. As a rule every effort is made to save passengers the discomfort of being on board during this operation, but on this occasion the order was for them to be on board by 8-30 p. m. Coaling went on long after that hour, and the ship did not leave until after midnight. In the Canal itself I understand the portholes of the lower deck cabins were not opened. The second saloon is a commodious and well arranged one, but can only seat 120. As there are not many short of 200 passengers the result has been a regular scramble for breakfast and tea (8 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.) Those not securing seats on the stroke of the clock having to come in later and sit among the debris of dirty plates and cups, breadcrumbs, &c. Two dinners have been served at 1 and 2-15 p.m. The work thrown upon the stewards by this overcrowding and the consequent multiplication of meals has been exceptionally heavy, with the result that the men have not been deemed to be physically incapable of doing their work. I anticipated that in a new ship, the largest in the fleet, whose launch and trial trip were heralded by such flourishes of trumpets in the press, the old state of affairs under which no efforts were made to ensure the comfort of the saloon passengers would be done away with. This has not been so. I have myself absteined from making any complaints, because I gathered that those who did were not treated in the courteous manner which passengers who pay heavily for their accomodation have a right to expect from the servants of the company. If a director of the P. and O. would take the trouble to make a voyage in

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India in the Military Department have written to the head of the Sirmur State acknowledging the good service of the Sirmur Sappers. Sir William Lockhart reported that "Major Bikram Singh and the Sirmur Sappers are doing excellent work, and are very useful and well-behaved."

COLONEL MATHIAS's reward for gallantly leading the Gordon Highlanders at Dargai is likely to be the Victoria Cross. It was well earned, and should be given at once.

Two recommendations for the V. C. have also been made in connection with the fighting in the Mamnad country. Lieutenant Watson, who was wounded, and Lieutenant Colvin, both Royal Engineers, particularly distinguished themselves in the fighting under the walls of the village where General Jeffreys halted for the night on September 16th.

JEMADAR SHAIKH ABDUL GANI, 12th Bombay Infantry, has just been dismissed from the service for being grossly insolent to his superior officer. He was tried by court-martial at Sangor on October 19th on two charges: (1) that he insolently shook his head at Captain Budd, who was superintending the military training of the jemadar's company, "at the same time grunting in an insolent and defiant manner;" and (2) that he refused to give up his sword when placed under arrest. The court found him guilty of both charges and sentenced him to be dismissed; and the Commander-in-Chief has now confirmed the sentence.

REPORTS from the Mohmand country and Bajour show that everything has remained quiet since our troops were withdrawn. The Khan of Nawagai and petty chiefs west of Panjkora, who assisted the force under Sir Bindon Blood and General Jeffreys, have not so far been molested. The fact that the Salarzai recently sent in the balance of the rifles to the Malakhand is a satisfactory indication of the impression made by the operations of last month.

IN consequence of the heavy mortality from enteric fever among British soldiers in India, the Government of India proposes to engage the services of Dr. A. E. Wright, Professor of Pathology at the Army Medical School, Netley, for a period of four months. Dr. Wright has written a book on "Vaccination against Typhoid Fever," and has successfully inoculated several officers at Netley. The Bengal Government has appointed Dr. O. St. John Moses to be a Civil Medical Officer in Bengal.

A VAKIL writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"There is now in the residence of a gentleman in East Mada Street, Mylapore, a young man, a Brahmin from the South, who has been for more than one year without food of any kind. Still he keeps the same good health as he did before. He bathes thrice daily and performs prayers for one or two hours after every bath. He occasionally drinks water. His condition is a problem for men of science to solve."

AN extraordinary statement was made by the Naigue who shot his Jemadar and Havildar at Ootacamund on Tuesday last. After several witnesses had been examined by the Court, the Naigue said:—"I don't want to make any defence now, but for some time I have been under a spell cast over me by Moonshee Fakeer Deen, in the Brecks' Memorial School, and his brother Syed Ibrahim. They hypnotised me, and could make me do anything. On the night in question it appeared to me that some one called me, from the Guard. I went away and do not know what happened to me afterwards. I should like to have the persons I have named above cross-examined before the Court-Martial."

MR. WEBB WARE, Assistant Political Agent at Chagai, will make a cold weather tour along the Nushki-Seistan route, which he has been so successful in opening out.

THE decision of the Government of India to place Bhowani Singh on the *gadi* of the new State which has been formed out of Jhallawar, says the *Pioneer*, has been well received by the people of Jhalrapatan and the districts adjoining it. There has not been the least sign of discontent or unrest, and Captain Kemball, the Political Agent, is not likely to have any trouble on his hands. Bhowani Singh's claims to become chief of Jhallawar may be briefly described. Madho Singh, the Faujdar of Kotah, had eight sons, the eldest being Madan Singh and the second Agar Singh. Madan Singh had only two sons, Himmal Singh and Perthi Singh: the former being childless adopted Zalim Singh, second son of his brother. The chiefship of Jhallawar remained with the descendants of Zelim Singh under the agreement with Kotah, and the last of the line bore the family name. He, as we know, was deposed last year, and the Government thereafter had to find someone to succeed to the new and smaller State which was created after certain territory had been made over to Kotah. They have chosen Bhowani Singh, who is sixth in descent from Agar Singh, second son of the great Faujdar. Perthi Singh's and Zalim Singh's lines are both extinct. The new chief has considerable local influence, and we have no doubt that he will do well. He has only a small State over which to rule, but opportunities offer for him to effect reforms in the administration, and he has a kindly adviser at hand in Captain Kemball.

BICYCLING under the sea must be acknowledged to be a distinctly novel mode of enjoyment. It might not commend itself to everyone, but a diver in the employ of the United States Government is a convert to this sort of amusement, which has a supreme advantage, in that there is no fear of coming to grief through the traffic, injuring the careless pedestrian, or raising the ire of the passing cabman. Mr. David Nilloch—for that is the gentleman's name—may certainly claim the longed-for title of the "champion submarine wheelman" for which his soul hungered, as he was unable to accomplish all that he desired on dry land. His machine is furnished with the largest and strongest tyres obtainable, and dressed in his diver's outfit, he puts off in a boat and rows out some distance to sea when he droops overboard with his machine under his arm, and goes spinning on his wheel, accompanied, as he declares, by "a crowd of fish like bicycle policemen."

THE revolt of the daughters is generally supposed to be quite a modern development. Mrs. Fawcett, who has been lecturing at Norwich on the progress of women, reminds us that it dates back two centuries, and that Milton's daughters were the pioneers. The poet had very conservative views as to the duties of women. His daughters were to be nothing but efficient housewives, and were not allowed to learn any languages. But—notice the inconsistency of the male creature—when Milton wanted somebody to read to him in foreign languages he had to fall back upon his despised daughtes, and see them to read aloud in five or six languages which they did not understand, with the result that the occupation became so irksome that they rebelled, and refused to continue it. From which Mrs. Fawcett, pleading for the higher education of women, very rightly argues that fitting helpmeets for intellectual men must be intellectual women, and not mere drudges.

A SOCIETY called the Romilly Society, and named after Sir Samuel Romilly, is shortly to be founded. The objects of the proposed Society are to review the laws in force for the repression and punishment of crimes and offences of every kind, to abolish barbarous or excessive punishments; to provide for and secure fairness in prosecution; all proper defence to the accused, and compensation to the innocent wrongly accused and convicted; to procure the creation of a Minister and Department of Justice; to obtain the right of appeal on matters of fact as well as law in all criminal cases; to improve the administration of prisons and penal servitude by improved regulations according to humane and merciful ideas, so that the reform of the convict, and not his punishment, shall be regarded as the most important object. Mr. Hoopwood Q.C., is the originator of the new Society.

THE instructions given to Marshal Blanco, the new Governor-General of Cuba, come under two heads. In the first place Senor Moret, after recognising that the question of military action rests entirely with General Blanco, enjoins him to promote the welfare of the Spanish troops and of the colonial auxiliaries, in order that they may better defend property in the island. Secondly, as regards the political aspect of the mission, the instructions deal fully with the introduction of an autonomous "regime." An appeal is to be made to all political parties, who are regarded as equal in the eyes of the home Government, but no part in the carrying out of the new schemes is to be entrusted to those who have attacked it, since that would be an insult to those who defended it. The Minister of the Colonies will not appoint any more officials from Madrid. The press regulations in Cuba are to be strict, without, however, being of an arbitrary character.

THE regulations for service of medical officers in the reserve and territorial divisions of the French Army have been revised in several important details. The reserve is open either to retired medical officers of the Regular Army, or to civilian surgeons who have obtained a medical degree and are available for active service with the Army. The former join with the rank previously held by them on retirement, and the latter, after special examination, with the rank of assistant-surgeon-major of the second class, their promotion being limited, in time of peace, to the rank of surgeon-major of the second class, after further examinations in professional and military subjects. The rank of first-class surgeon-major is reserved for ex-military surgeons. Service of four years is necessary to qualify for promotion from the junior ranks or of six years for advancement in the higher cadres. This obligation is, however, reduced to a period of two years in the cases of officers who occupy or who have occupied appointments of professors, hospital physicians and surgeons, or other specified positions conferred by recognised medical faculties in France.

THE manufacture of the rifle approved in 1891 for the equipment of the Italian infantry has now been completed in so far as regards the requirements of the Regular Army and the Infantry units of the mobile Militia. Sufficient ammunition for the ordinary service of each rifle is also in readiness for issue. The construction of these weapons, which was begun in 1892, proceeded at the average rate of about 140,000 rifles per annum. The output will now to a certain extent be reduced, but their manufacture will be continued with the object of keeping in hand a sufficient reserve and for the purpose of eventually replacing the Vetterli rifle, issued between the years 1870 ann 1887, with which the territorial Militia is still armed. The economies effected by this relaxation in the production of small arms will now be devoted to rearming the artillery, which branch of the Service is at present carrying out experiments with a view to the selection of a quick-firing gun for field operations.

DOES the machinery of civilisation do more upon the whole to secure our safety or to endanger it? The conclusion would seem to be (says a writer in the *Spectator*) that modern life with its continual movement is favourable to the murderer who kills on an impulse; but he is fortunately only the exception. Poisoning, the commonest of all forms of assassination and the deadliest, is much rarerr we should say, than it was, though much commone, than it is known to be. The happy hunting ground for poisoners is a place like West Africa, where all food is a mess chopped up and stewed in a pot, where deadly vegetable poisons are abundant, and where there is a study of herbs, but no analytical chemists. With us nowadays the old-fashioned herb-doctor hardly exists, and the "wise woman," who was probably a very real terror and danger to her neighbourhood, is no more heard of. It is said that in parts of England partial poisoning is common as a wife's revenge upon her husband; but probably she has to go to the shop to buy ratsbane, and she knows well enough that the modern doctor is able to prove the existence of strychnine in a body. So she avoids the risk of an inquest, and merely gives her man a bad indigestion. Scientific poisoners, no doubt, then, still are to be found—or not to be found; but we doubt their frequency. The one thing that civilisation does not seem able to check is the violent, brutal, and bloody homicide. The police, we think, always make the same mistake; they persist in expecting to find an adequate motive. Now, the man who does this sort of thing is precisely the creature with a strong brutish element who will act upon brute impulse: a burst of anger, sudden access of greed—the motive in the Muller case—or an impulse of brutal desire, to take the commonest of crimes as an illustration. The police are themselves so familiar with the consequences of crime, and so interested in the professional law-breaker who calculates the risks, that they do not make allowance for the case of the brute who, in a whirl-wind of rage or desire, is simply blind to everything but the action of the moment. He is the man who perpetrates the most notable crimes, and he is the man they cannot discover.

IN his will just published, the late Mr. George Pullman, the millionaire car builder, has practically disinherited his two sons, on the ground that neither of them have ever developed the sense of responsibility requisite for the wise use of large property. The boys have (says the New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) been wayward and flighty, but not more so than many other specimens of our "jeunesse doree." The will of the late Mr. George Pullman was admitted to probate at Chicago. After leaving several millions to his wife and his two daughters, both of whom are married, one being Mrs. Carolan, of San Francisco, and the other Mrs. Snowdon, of Chicago, the deceased devoted the following paragraph to the practical disinheritance of his twin sons, George and Sanger: "Inasmuch as neither of my sons has developed such a sense of responsibility as, in my judgment, is requisite for the wise use of large properties and considerable sums of money, I am painfully compelled, as I have explicitly stated to them, to limit my testamentary provisions for their benefit to trusts producing only such income as I deem reasonable for their support." The testator then proceeds to set apart bonds to produce an income of 3000dol. for each twin. The brothers have been under their father's ban for two years and have not lived at home, but have devoted all their time and money to horse-racing and fast life in New York and Longbranch. Since their father's death both have returned home to their mother, whose favourites they are, old Mr. Pullman having preferred the two daughters, to whom he left 2,250,000dol. each. The boys were both engaged to respectable young women at the time of their father's death, but it is said that both engagements have been broken off owing to their changed circumstances. Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, a former Minister at the Court of St. James, has been elected President of the Pullman Palace Car Company. The sons have, of course, no interest whatever in the business.

THERE is to be another London Exchange affording accommodation for inventors, investors, financiers, promoters, merchants, and agents. It is to be called the London Central Exchange, although being situated in Queen Victoria-street, somewhere opposite the Civil Service Stores, it is not very central as far as the City proper is concerned. The building, with an area of 13,000 superficial feet, divided into three floors, is to be handsomely furnished and fitted at a cost of £5,000. It is to contain current exhibitions of inventions and samples, a mart for patented articles, and a market for shares not quoted on the Stock Exchange. It is to be a business rendezvous for provincials, colonials, and foreigners visiting London. There is to be a commercial intelligence department, a laboratory, a reference library, a register of companies and prospectuses, a directory of investors. There will be interviewing rooms, an information bureau, auction rooms, a grand lounge, and dining and smoking rooms. The subscriptions will range from four guineas per annum for town members to one guinea for colonial members, with an entrance fee for late comers, and preference will be given to members in the subscription of the capital of £50,000, comprising 20,000 cumulative 7½ per cent. preference shares and 30,000 ordinary shares.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th November.

George Whitwell Chalmers, gasfitter, of No. 55 Gamon street, Footscray, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in or connected with incandescent gas burners wherein fragile mantles are used.

Shoshi Vhushan Dey, medical practitioner, of Deghalia and resident of Kotakul, in the district of Jessore, and Mathuranath Bose, jute dealer, of Chitpore, for a specific for old or chronic, malarial, and other fevers attended with enlargement of liver and spleen, to be termed the "Jarankush."

Emile Mederic Bossuet, engineer of 3 Place de la Madeleine, Paris, for a machine for printing, checking and issuing railway and other tickets.

John Taylor, engineer, of Tenago, New South Wales, for improvements in tobacco pipes, cigar and cigarette holders.

Augustus Gross, engineer, of 156 Viekery's chambers, 82 Pitt street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in or relating to automatic action pumps for inflating pneumatic tyres of cycles and other vehicles.

Arthur Curry, tea planter, Sukna P. O., D. H. Railway, for a water-proof cylindrical tea chest.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton, patent solicitors, both of 1003 F. street, Washington, district of Columbia, U. S. A., for a machine for forming seamless leather loops for slitted blanks. (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)

Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton, patent solicitors, both of 1003 F. street, Washington, district of Columbia, U. S. A., for machinery for slitting and trimming leather. (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)

Albert Gallatin Corre, capitalist, of Cincinnati state of Ohio, U. S. A., for an improvement in typewriting machines. (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)

John Norman Collie, F. R. S., of the Pharmaceutical Society, Bloomsbury square, London, for an improved portable barometer. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

Kuvaraji Mancherji Mistri, superintendent and contractor of building works, etc., of No. 12 Khambata lane, Khetwady, Bombay, for the improvement of fish gully traps, made of earthenware, stoneware, porcelain or any other sort of clay or metal applied to drainage works (Specification filed 29 October 1897.)

William Owen, mechanical engineer, of Constitution road, Petersham, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in boots and shoes for the purpose of ventilation. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

Samual Robinson, Mechanical engineer, of Hugon house, Station road, Newport, in the county of Salop, England, for improvements in steam and other fluid pressure engines. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

Richard Stachow, master-painter, of 42 Grabowstrasse, Eberwalde, in the kingdom of Prussia, for improvements in and relating to boots and shoes. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

Andre Braly and Louis Braly, gentlemen, both of Paris, for improved means for preventing the fraudulent refilling of bottles and other containers, and verifying the genuineness of their contents. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

Andre Braly, and Louis Braly, gentlemen, both of Paris, for labels and vouchers for guaranteeing authenticity and origin. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

Auguste Jules Desgoffe and Octave Avedyk, engineers, of 20 Avenue Brugman, Brussels, for an improved process and apparatus for converting whole grain into baker's dough by a single operation (Specification filed 5 November 1897.)

Bernhard Hoffmann, contractor for public works, of 10 rue Sauchat, Paris, for improvements in and relating to telegraphic transmitting and receiving apparatus. (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Thomas Toussaint Watson's invention for pulling punkahs by a machine to be driven by water or steam power, compressed air, electricity, vacuum or other motive power. (From 8 November 1897 to 8 November 1898.)

Cornelius Curtin Sullivan's invention for a new machine for raising water, earth and other substances. (From 13 January 1898 to 13 January 1899.)

Rudolf Diesel's invention for a process for producing motive work from the combussion of fuel. (From 19 April 1898 to 19 April 1899.)

John McLeowan McMurtrie, Harry Murray and Alexander Paterson's invention for improvements in sight-feed lubricators. (From 11 November 1897 to 11 November 1898.)

Hugh McPhail and Edward and Charles Henry Simpson's invention for an improved method of and apparatus for generating steam and evaporating liquids. (From 14 October 1897 to 14 October 1898.)

James Roots' invention for improvements in petroleum or liquid hydrocarbon engines. (From 15 August 1897 to 15 August 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the expenses of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

Charles Frederic Ainsworth and John Haydock's invention for improvements in scutching machines and Derby lap machines and such other machines as are used in the treatment of cotton and other fibrous substances for the formation of a lap. (Specification filed 8 August 1893.)

John Julius Adlers invention for improvements in or relating to bogie trucks for rolling stock. (Specification filed 8 August 1893.)

Edward Waller Stoney's invention for patent point safety indicator signals, combined switch lock, and method of working points at a distance by means of wires instead of rods. (Specification filed 12 August 1893.)

THE LATEST ANDREE RUMOURS.

MORE ABOUT THE DEAD MAN'S "CREEK CRIES."

AN interesting message dealing with the alleged "three cries, presumably for help, from humanbeings," which have given rise to the impression that Mr. Andree and his companions are somewhere in the neighbourhood of Deadman's Creek, in Ice Fjord, has been received from the *Daily Graphic's* Christiania correspondent. The good folk at Vardo, he says, believe the statements of the Svamep's skipper and crew, and feel certain that the cries came from human beings, who, if at Deadman's Creek, could not possibly escape thence without the aid of a boat, and Sivert Broekmo, a well-known Spitzbergen trader, is anxious to leave that port at once with a relief expedition and search the spot while yet accessible. The Norwegian fleet of sloops that annually frequent Spitzbergen waters have been, it is believed fully accounted for, but Russian and other vessels occasionally visit that region and vessels bound to or from the ports of the White Sea might be driven there or seek its harbours in distress; while it is known that the brigantine Speed, of Kragero, left Archangel for Cardiff on August 19 last, and has not been heard of since.

Baron Nordenskiold, states that he had repeatedly been taken in by "cries of distress" when in Spitzbergen, but they arose from movements of the ice, for instance, when swayed by the roll of the sea. Cries which might cause alarm also proceed from seafowl, though experienced Arctic sailors ought to know the difference. The possibility of Andree and his companions being there, the Baron thought, was not precluded, but there was greater probability of there being a shipwrecked crew in that neighbourhood. He regarded it as being most desirable that a relief expedition be despatched to the spot without delay.

A Reuter's telegram from Christiania states that the crew of the Victoria, which is about to leave in quest of M. Andree, has been increased to fifteen men. The experienced Arctic explorer, Herr Paul Bjorvig, accompanies the expedition. Snow shoes will form part of the equipment. Daumandsoeren, Advent Bay, Cape Thordsen, and Prinz Karl Foreland will be searched, and, if possible, the Victoria will proceed to Danes Island. On the return journey the south-west coasts of Daumandsoeren will be explored.

THE immense success of the "soda-water Juju" which was pardonably employed to awe the Niger savages with its popping cork, suggests that we are too neglectful of the resources of our civilisation. A balloon, a phonograph, a magic lantern, a few firework set-pieces and an X ray appartus would constitute a diplomatic outfit by whose aid the "Man who would be King" might make himself Emperor of all Ungrabbed Africa. The Zulus were similarly terrified by the bagpipes of a Highland Piper, whom they described as a gigantic woman leading a regiment of females, with the white man's god under her arm, and every time she pinched the god he squealed for the black man's blood.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but ROWLANDS'.

A LESSON IN AGRICULTURE FROM EGYPT.

THE following communication is from Mr. J. B. Fuller, the Commissioner of Jubbulpur, regarding a lesson in the use of manure which Indian ryots may learn from the *fellahin* of Egypt. Mr. Fuller spent the greater part of last year in Egypt on a special mission connected with the introduction of a land survey, and the opportunities which he enjoyed of inquiring into the agricultural practices of the country have borne fruit in a paper recently published by the Royal Agricultural Society.

There is one practice of Egyptian agriculture which could probably be adopted with much advantage by the Indian cultivator. This is the systematic use of cattle urine as manure. Made into a compost with earth it is of very great manurial value, and is widely used in Egypt on lands which bear two crops within the year.

It is a mistake to think of Egypt as a country which is wholly fertilised by the River Nile, and can yield unlimited crops without manure. From fully half the area of the country the Nile floods are now shut off by high embankments. When the river overflows it certainly renovates the soil and enables it to bear wheat, clover and beans year after year without manure—almost indeed without cultivation. But for this purpose, the land must be flooded during four months of the year to the depth of several feet. It must remain uncropped during flood time. Maize—the main food crop of the poorer classes—cannot be grown on it. Double cropping within the year is impossible. And so also is the growth of valuable crops such as cotton and sugar-cane which are in full growth at the time when the river rises. Hence it is that the people have found it profitable to sacrifice the fertilising influence of the Nile by preventing its overflow, and thus keep their fields open for cultivation all the year round. But this of course necessitates liberal manuring.

Wood fuel is exceedingly scarce in Egypt and cattle droppings are used in its place exactly as is the practice in Indian villages. But the cattle nevertheless play an important part in manuring the land. Their urine carefully preserved provides the Egyptian cultivator with a manure quite as valuable as cattle dung.

The cattle are stalled during the night in rough sheds exactly as in India. But instead of allowing the floor of the sheds to become permanently saturated with urine the Egyptian cultivator removes the wet earth every day or every second day and replaces it with dry earth from his fields. Donkeys are commonly used to carry the earth to and from, and in some parts of the country every cultivator has one or two of these animals, which during eight months of the year spend their time carrying the saturated earth from the cattle-shed to the fields and dry earth from the field, to the cattle-shed. Their keep costs little or nothing, and there seems no reason why Indian cultivators should not use them in the same manner. The manure is heaped or pitted till shortly before sowing time when it is spread on the land at the rate of about 100 donkey loads to the acre. Its use is almost universal for maize which yields at the enormous rate of 25 to 30 maunds per acre. Its use for cotton is spreading, and is said to increase the outturn by about 2 maunds of cleaned cotton per acre. The cotton crop in Egypt is at least eight times more productive than in India, the average outturn being about 6 maunds of cleaned cotton to the acre.

It is difficult to be precise as to the amount of manure yielded by each beast, but on an average a buffalo in 8 months manures an acre and a-half, and a cultivator with a pair of buffaloes can cultivate six acres of irrigated and double cropped land, 3 acres of which would be manured each year. A bullock would manure a considerably less area, probably not more than 1 acre.

The use of cattle urine in this way has sprung up in recent times, and is even now spreading. It is not an ancient feature of Egyptian agriculture, and fifty years ago was a strange thing to Egyptian as it would still be to Indian cultivators.

One doubt occurs to me, cattle are better fed in Egypt than in India, and it is quite possible that their urine here is less valuable for manuring purposes. But it is certainly worth a careful trial.

If used for cold weather crops it should only be applied to irrigated land. Generally it will be found more useful for kharif crops such as maize, juari and cotton, and perhaps rice.

THE QUEEN'S CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH.

UNDER the simple title of "Queen Victoria," Messrs. Boussod, Valadon, and Co. issue a sumptuous and interesting volume, containing many elements of novelty and value. Of biographies of her Majesty there have been many; all, however, must give way to this, which appears under exceptional auspices. Its author is the Queen's Librarian, Mr. R. R. Holmes, who, on being invited by the publishers to prepare the work, felt bound by his position in the Royal Household to ask in the first place her Majesty's permission to undertake it. This, happily, he received. "Many little fables," he says, "have from time to time grown up respecting the early life of Queen Victoria. It seemed, therefore, desirable to take this opportunity of correcting these inaccuracies, and, with this object, her Majesty most graciously consented to supply notes of her childhood and youth, and at the same time to correct matters of fact, especially in reference to the period before her accession to the throne, and, more generally, throughout the volume." We have here, then, an authorised biography of the Queen, though Mr. Holmes, of course, takes all responsibility for "the plan of the work, its scope, the selection of details, and the form in which they are presented."

Mr. Holmes begins with a sketch of the ancestry of the Queen, from which he passes on to an account of the Duchess of Kent's birth. Due tribute is paid to the qualities both of the Duke and of the Duchess of Kent, upon the latter of whom, owing to the premature death of the Duke, devolved the responsibility of her daughter's education. That responsibility was admirably fulfilled. It is notable, however, that her Majesty pays here a special testimony to the Duchess of Coburg, the Duchess of Kent's mother. "The Queen," says Mr. Holmes, "believes that whatever powers of mind and talents she may posses are principally inherited from her maternal grandmother," of whom we read that "she was a most remarkable woman, with a most powerful, energetic, almost masculine mind, accompanied with great tenderness of heart and extreme love for nature."

As all the world knows, the Queen was christened Alexandrina Victoria. "For a short time the pet name 'Drina' was used, but later it was superseded by the universally honoured name of Victoria." Mr. Holmes writes: "One instance of the manner in which what must have been a very trifling incident has grown in the telling, is the story related by an old soldier, named Maloney, who claimed the honour of having saved his sovereign's life in her infancy. The pony drawing the chair in which the princess took her morning ride, frightened by a dog, swerved and overturned the chair on the edge of the pathway. The child would have fallen under the vehicle, when Maloney seized her in her fall and was able to restore her unhurt to the lady attendant. The following day he received from the Duchess her thanks, with a guinea. The Queen has no recollection of this incident, and is sure she never was upset or in any danger of being thrown out." Mr. Holmes goes on to tell us that the Queen's earliest recollection is that of crawling on the floor on an old yellow carpet at Kensington Palace, and playing with the badge of the Garter belonging to Bishop Fisher, who, as Bishop of Salisbury, was then Chancellor of the Order.

The biographer supplies

A PLEASANT PICTURE OF THE SIMPLE

life led by the Princess and her mother at this time: "Breakfast was served in summer at eight o'clock, the Princess Victoria having her bread and milk and fruit on a little table by her mother's side. After breakfast the Princess Feodora studied with her governess, Miss Lehzen, and the Princess Victoria were out for a walk or drive. It has been repeatedly said that at this time she was instructed by her mother; but this is not the case, as the Duchess never gave her daughter any lessons. At two there was a plain dinner, when the Duchess had her luncheon. In the afternoon was the usual walk or drive. At six the children's dinner, their chief meal, was laid, supper laid at her side. At nine she was accustomed to retire to her bed, which was placed close to her mother's." Not until the Princess had entered her fifth year did she receive any regular instruction. In this, we are told, the Duchess acted on the suggestion of her mother, who advised her "not to tease her little puss with learning while she was so young."

When she was seven, the Princess was invited with her mother to visit the King (George IV.) at Windsor. This was the first occasion on which the Queen saw "the stately castle, which then, after a century's neglect, was being restored as a fitting abode for the Sovereign." Mr. Holmes tells two pretty anecdotes in connection with this visit: "One day the King entered the drawing-room, holding his niece by the hand. The band was playing in the adjoining conservatory, 'Now Victoria,' said his Majesty, 'the band is in the next room, and shall play any tune you please. What shall it be?' 'Oh, Uncle King,' quickly replied the Princess, 'I should like "God Save the King."' Another time his Majesty asked her what she had enjoyed most during her stay in Windsor. 'The drive I took with you, Uncle King,' was the answer."

Every body has read the account given by Miss (afterwards the Baroness) Lehzen of the means taken after the accession of William IV., to inform the young Princess of her close proximity to the Throne. The Baroness's story was that a genealogical table was slipped into a history-book, and that the Princess, after studying it, said, "I see I am

NEARER THE THRONE THAN I THOUGHT,"

adding afterwards, "I will be good." On this point, as on others, Mr. Holmes speaks with authority. He remarks: "The Queen says the knowledge of her probable succession came to her gradually and made her very unhappy; nor does she feel sure that she made use of the expression, 'I will be good.'" Tal conscientiousness in statement is characteristic of her Majesty; and yet most people will be inclined to hope that the Queen's memory may in this case be at fault, and that the expression, after all, did fall from her lips.

In this work Mr. Holmes confines himself throughout to the personal, as apart from the public, life of the Queen, and on that subject, it is clear, he says the final words. He has evidently brought to his task not only wide reading in the literature of his topic, but also judgment, care, and literary capacity. Here we have not only an authoritative but a very readable history of the Queen, brought down to July of the present year, and concluding appropriately with her Majesty's letter of thanks to her people for their congratulations on her completion of the sixtieth year of her reign.

A very attractive feature of Mr. Holmes's volume is the wealth and beauty of the pictorial illustrations These include admirable reproductions of pictures in the Royal Collection—portraits of her Majesty from childhood onwards, views of her residences, and representations of historical episodes in which she has been the central figure, with many others of a more miscellaneous kind. Robert Thorburn, Sir W. Ross, Sir George Hayter, Sir W. Beecher, Richard Westall, Sir David Wilkie, C. R. Leslie, Sir E. Landseer, John Philip, and Von Angeli are among the artists whose works have thus been drawn upon. The frontispiece is a fine piece of printing in colours.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

FIFTY-THREE years ago there were great festivities at Ryde in connection with the laying of the foundation-stone of the clubhouse of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. The ceremony was performed by the Prince Consort, and there was a great procession of loyal Masons in the full regalia of the order. When her Majesty selected Osborne House on the Isle of Wight as a marine residence it was felt that something ought to be done in commemorative appreciation of the honour thus conferred on the island, and combining the complimentary with the useful it was decided to found a yacht club, and thus the "Red Squadron"—so named in contradistinction of the "White Squadron" at Cowes—was called into existence. This, the only body of its kind that started as a full-fledged "Royal" club, received its Admiralty warrant on June 4, 1845. The members fly the red ensign, and a red burgee with crown and anchor in the centre, and the letters V. and R. on either side.

At the time of the club's foundation the town of Ryde was peerless among watering-places, and innocent of the esplanade, which is responsible for the destruction of the shores of many a beautiful seaside resort. Starting under such favourable auspices the Royal Victoria Yacht Club at once assumed a foremost place among similar institutions, and ranked next in importance to the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes. It maintained with sailor-like fervour many of the shibboleth, forms, and ceremonies customs and usages of yachting, and the fleet of pleasure craft off Ryde Pier during the months of July and August outvied the muster anywhere else around the coast. The fine three-masted brigantine Brilliant of Mr. Holland Ackers the commodore who succeeded Mr. Willis Fleming, filled the minds of the throng on the pier with anxious wonder, not even discounted by frequent glimpses of the Capricorn, Sylphide, or the "big Alarm" from Cowes. The Channel matches of the club to the French coast or down Channel were set out upon with much the same sort of consequential regulation and circumstance with which naval expeditions were wont to be dispatched in the days of mart-time dicovery. And on notable days in the calendar great wonderment and excitement was aroused by the general order to "dress ship" and to fire salutes from the club battery and the commodore's brigantine, and to illuminate afloat and ashore at night, and to crown all, there was a ball on board the Brilliant, to which were invited all

THE NOTABILITIES WHO USED TO ASSEMBLE AT RYDE.

In another way the salt-water tastes of the visitors to the fan ous watering-place were shown in a healthy display. No boats on the whole coast were better known for speed and smartness, or more popular, than the renowned Ryde wherries with their enormous sprit sails. The sea was studded with their white wings from the Needles Channel to Dickey Dare Cut, and many an old sea dog of to-day can trace his first experience of sailing back to a trip on board a Ryde wherry. Their names, to, were known as well as the names of the crack yachts of the day; there were the Pearl, Petrel, Isis, Neptune, Melchet Park, Lady Jane, Harriett, Victory, Palias, and many smar little cutters, such as the Nancy, Lady Catherine, Tantilla, Rowena, and &c., while the number of sprit-sail skiffs was legion. All this has been changed, however, and Ryde of forty years ago is scarcely recognisable to day. Curiously enough, even in its palmiest days, with its great attractions as a yatching and boating centre, no industry connected with ship pursuits existed in the town. Every article required on board a yatch, down to a ball of spun yarn, had to be obtained from Cowes or Gosport.

The prosperity of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club is to a large extent due to the natural advantages of its habitat. Small boat sailing, which may be in home on the Solent, has always been encouraged by the fact that there is no tide to speak of. Hence it is not quite such a torrent of tide as at Cowes, though to pull out to one's yacht against wind and tide even there is by no means lotus-eating. There is less sea on a weather tide, and the wind when light is generally steadier than it is off Cowes and in the Solent. Unlike Cowes, however, there is no safe landing harbour at Ryde, and in a 'hard nor' wester the Motherbank sadly belies the snug sound of its name, and is anything but a safe anchorage for a small yacht. This disadvantage, however, is of no very great consequence, since the weather in the summer months, during the racing season, rarely occasions any more serious damage than the dragging of anchors.

Much of the popularity of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club is due to the unique position of its club house, with its annexe on the pier. From the latter point of vantage can be obtained the finest view of the Solent, with its countless variations of light and shade, of sunshine and cloud, of sunrise and sundown. The sparkle and laughter of the water in the early morning recall Wyllie's most successful efforts; the blue of the sea at noon, such as Henry Moore delighted in, varies with the emerald green of Napier Hemy's Cornish coast scenery, and the eventide sun, setting in gorgeous hues over Osborne House, brings vivid remembrances of Turner's "Fighting Temeraire." Away to the north the mainland gets lost in the low line of Haslar, with its towers standing out in bold relief against a primrose sky, with a glimpse of the sharply defined rigging of the Victory beyond. When night has fallen early in the winter months and a gale from the south-east gives a taste of the tumble outside, the warm lights of South sea glink invitingly across and guide the swift paddle steamers into

THE SNUG SHELTER OF PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

Arriving from Southsea a magnificent view of the town of Ryde is obtained from the deck of the boat. Built on the slope of a wooded hill, Ryde forms a sort of panoramic background to its principal attraction to the modern tourists, its endless pier. This wooden structure, which is about half a mile in length, was commenced in 1813, and is the favourite resort during the regatta week of everybody who is anybody in the yachting world. The above mentioned annexe of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club in the main pavilion, the enclosure at the western extremity of the pier with the semaphore, whence the committee direct the racing, and the steps with their perky tin burgees on stout poles, proclaiming the joint privileges of the Royal Victoria and Royal London Yacht Clubs are the regular haunts of the racing and cruising yachtsmen during at least one week in the year. Adjoining the electric railway is the joint Railway Company's pier, whence occasional slothful trains start on weary, oft-interrupted journeys into the interior of the "Garden Isle," with a freight of leisured folk, for whom the comparative comfort of a railway compartment has greater attractions than the greatest speed of pedestrianism.

The semaphore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club at the western extremity of the pierhead is the rallying point for fashion and *cognoscenti* alike. Fifteen minutes before the start the preparatory flag is hoisted to the top of the semapore post, and one of the Club's cutters makes to show the direction of the start. Ten minutes afterwards the first gun is fired, the preparatory flag lowered and the Blue Peter hoisted, and a red ball is raised a quarter of a division every fifteen seconds. The five divisions, painted black and white alternately on the post, each indicate one minute. Five minutes after the first, the second or starting gun is fired and the Blue Peter lowered. Should the gun miss fire the Blue Peter gives the signal to start. To recall a boat, the ball is half-masted, and the yacht's number displayed at the pier head. The regattas of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club have this distinct advantage over the racing at Cowes, for instance, that the competing craft can be followed from the pier right round the course, and timed at the Warner, or even the Nab.

The course for the One Design Solent Class, when racing under the auspices of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club is about thirteen knots, that of the 30-footers, from off the pier head round the Outer Spit Buoy and North-East Middle Buoy to the starting-line (twice round), is eighteen knots; that of the 30-footers thirteen knots; and that of the 24 and 18-footers nine knots.

A cross of Scotch granite, twelve feet high, has been erected over the grave of Harriet Beecher Stowe in the private cemetery of the trustees of Phillips Academy. It is copied after one in the possession of the Duke of Argyll, which Mrs. Stowe greatly admired while in Scotland. On the cross is the inscription: "Tribute of loving remembrance. Erected by the children." And lower down: "1811. Harriet Beecher Stowe. 1896." On the white granite pedestal is the inscription: "Her children rise up and call her blessed."

LABOUR AND WAGES IN EUROPE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Globe* writes:—Are Continental workpeople advancing to an eight hours' day, and to wages equivalent to those earned in England? In spite of the Trades Union conferences, agitations, desperate and disastrous and even deadly strikes during the last five years, the advance in wages in most trades in Germany and Austria is imperceptible, and a reduction in hours has only obtained in certain districts, and yet the traveller who journ

PURELY PERSONAL.

In connection with the death of the Duchess of Teck, the *British Weekly* mentions that an exceedingly important contribution to her history and that of her daughter, the Duchess of York, was suppressed:—When the Princess May was to be married to the Duke of York, her mother, along with a lady who was prominent in the philanthropic enterprises, specially fostered by the Duchess of Teck and her daughter, prepared a memoir of the Princess's life up to the time of her marriage. It contained a very large number of very interesting personal details, and was splendidly produced with many illustrations. Only two hundred copies were printed, and they were meant for private circulation as gift-books. It was thought expedient to submit the proof-sheets to the Queen, who read them and at once vetoed the publication, considering that it was of too intimate a kind. What must have been an exceedingly interesting book was thus lost to the world.

In his Glasgow Rectorial address, which lasted for fully an hour and a-half, Mr. Chamberlain astonished the alumni, not so much by his rhetoric or his erudition as with his eyeglass, which he kept in position from start to finish, with evident and graceful ease. Another distinguished and successful manipulator of the eyeglass is Lord Kelvin, who was present at the function. When he entered, the monocle was in his left eye, but shortly after the opening of the proceedings he shifted it to the right, where he kept it till the close. His lordship has views on the eyeglass, maintaining that it should not be worn continually in the one eye but changed about. As Mr. Chamberlain is at present his guest, the Colonial Secretary will doubtless be duly informed of the evils that result from the popular method of wearing the glass in question.

One of the most interesting items of news in the morning papers is the statement of the *Times'* correspondent in Cairo that the brother of the Khedive wants to follow the example of King Oscar's son, who abandoned his claim to the throne in order to marry one of his mother's maids of honour: Prince Mahomed Ali has become engaged to an American lady whom he met recently in Europe, and in order to procure his brother's consent to the marriage he has offered to renounce his rights as heir presumptive to the Khedivate. Are we to asume from this extension of the campaign of the American heiresses that the trans-Atlantic demand for the European titles is in excess of the supply, and that the Mahomedan world is now to be drawn upon?

Many Scotsmen will regret to hear of the death of Dr. Fergus Fergusson, the eminent Glasgow divine. One of his titles to fame is thus indicated in an obituary notice: During the first year of his ministry he was expelled from the Congregational body, and his last public appointment this year was that of president of the Congregational Union, without his having changed his views of fifty years ago. "Time brings its revenges" indeed.

On his first visit to England after winning the Victoria Cross, the late Colonel Chard had a rather funny experience. In a South Coast garrison town he saw displayed on a board, above the entrance to a penny gaff, the announcement: "This night, the Defence of Rorke's Drift. An Incident of the Zulu War." The gallant officer paid his money and walked in. What was his amusement to see his own dramatic presentment on the tiny stage, in company with an actor who took the part of his V. C. comrade, Bromhead, make a fierce onslaught on men with lamp-blacked faces who represented Zulus! When the lot were despatched, each officer seized and waved a Union Jack, and the curtain descended amid deafening cheers. "Ain't them coves brave?" admiringly whispered one grimy juvenile of the audience to another boy. "Garn!" exclaimed the latter, "brave? Not pertikler! Sor a middy in a play t'other night stab twice as many pirates as 'em two blokes did niggers, in 'arf the time! That wor bravenes if yer likes!" Chard then left, having had what he considered an excellent pennyworth of fun.

In connection with the stories of Bismarck's enemies among Royal ladies the following anecdote, which has never been publicly related, may now be printed: Queen Sophia of the Netherlands, the first wife of King William III. of Holland, was too great a friend of the Emperor Napoleon III., the Empress Eugenie, and of France generally, to take kindly to the great Chancellor. Before the big war of 1870, and probably some time after the Luxemburg squabble, there was an International Exhibition in Amsterdam, which the Queen visited. She was conducted over the whole place by the Committee, and as they came to a certain section one of the members said: "Now your Majesty will see the greatest enemy of Germany." "Ah! Bismarck!" she cried, with some glee. The member stood aghast, and never repeated this rash exclamation. The "greatest enemy" he had to exhibit was not, of course, Bismarck at all, but only a very much enlarged reproduction of either the phylloxera or the Colorado beetle, which at that time did a great deal of harm to German agriculture.

Lord Justice Vaughan-Williams, whose appointment to the Court of Appeal will add considerably to the strength of that tribunal, is distinguished for his unconventionality. His departure from the traditional habit of judges to travel in first-class compartments on their railway journeys from one circuit town to another once occasioned an amusing mistake at an Assize town on the Western Circuit. The High Sheriff was waiting with his retinue to receive him. As the train drew up at the platform a distinguished-looking man stepped out of a first-class carriage. "This must be the judge," concluded the High Sheriff who hastened to greet him with the reverence to which judges are accustomed on circuit. Meanwhile Mr. Justice Vaughan-Williams was getting out of a third-class compartment in the rear of the train, and devoting his attention to his luggage. The distinguished-looking man, whom, to his utter embarrassment, the High Sheriff had mistaken for the judge, was the late Mr. Bovill, the Clerk of the Circuit.

The leisure moments of the new Lord Justice are occupied by farming operations at his country retreat at the foot of Leith Hill. Not very long ago the butchers of Guildford, to whom he was accustomed to sell the sheep he reared on his farm, agreed to reduce the price they had been paying him. Within a few days of this combination coming to his knowledge he took a shop in the town, put his honoured name over the window, and undersold the butchers, who were only too glad to resume their relations with him on the old terms.

Mr. Gladstone, writes the "Mere Outsider," of the *Speaker*, continues to take as keen an interest as ever in all that is passing around him, and is full at present, *more suo*, of the "Life of Tennyson"—a work which has increased his lifelong admiration of his illustrious friend. Physically, Mr. Gladstone is beginning to show those signs of advancing age from which he has hitherto been so wonderfully free. He walks but little now, and finds the ascent of even a very moderate hill an exhausting tax. But in all that belongs to the intellectual life he is as bright and as much on the alert as ever.

Mr. Henry George had a quaint humour of his own, and could tell a good story against himself. During his Australian tour one of his friends in Sydney suggested to the secretary of a local racing club that it would be a graceful thing to send Mr. George a complimentary ticket for the race-meeting then at hand. The papers were at the time devoting many columns to reports of George's meetings and discussions on his doctrines, but the sportsman had evidently not read them. "Who is Mr. George?" he asked. "I never heard of him before." "Why, he is a man of world-wide celebrity." "Does he own any horses?" queried the secretary. "Yes: two very fast trotters, 'Progress' and 'Poverty.'" "Oh, all right," said the now satisfied secretary, "here's a ticket for him."

Every once in a while the *Christian Commonwealth* hears a new story of Lorenzo Dow, the famous eccentric itinerant Methodist preacher. The account of how he courted his second wife—if courting it can be called—is worth printing. When he was a widower he said to the congregation one day at the close of his sermon: "I am a candidate for matrimony; and if there is any woman in this audience who is willing to marry me, I would thank her to rise." A woman rose very near the pulpit, and another in a distant part of the house. Mr. Dow paused a moment, and then said: "There are two; I think this one near me rose first; at any rate, I will have her for my wife." This woman was in good standing and possessed of considerable property. Very soon after this eccentric wooing she became Mrs. Dow.

Sir Alexander Milles is the only English Queen's Counsel who has ever applied, as a member of the English Inner Bar, to be called to the Irish Bar. Several gentlemen who had previously taken silk in Ireland have been called to the English Bar, amongst them the late Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Carson, Q.C., M.P. Mr. C[illegible]n has beaten the record in being the only barrister who has ever been a member of the Inner Bars both of England and Ireland.

The late Lord Rosmead was perhaps better known as Sir Hercules Robinson, and he was only one of many of that name who have been prominent in the public service. In addition to Sir Hercules of South Africa, at least five other Robinsons belonging to the same generation, served her Majesty well enough to receive the honour of knighthood. They are (or were) Sir Bryan Robinson, K.B., Sir Henry Robinson, K.B., Sir R. S. Robinson, K.C.B., Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., and Sir W. R. Robinson, K.C.S.I. Then another Robinson of Sir Hercules's generation won the Victoria Cross, and still another is famous as the Marquis of Ripon.

With regard to the refusal by Sir Edward Clarke of the appointment as Master of the Rolls, a correspondent writes that the letter he wrote to the Chairman of the Conservative Association at Plymouth was a private one, and that Sir Edward is naturally indignant that it should have become public property.

WHAT IS THAT ONE THING?

It seems like an absurdity, yet it is true all the same, I mean that you might have a cellar full of wood and coal and still shiver with cold; and you would if it were not for one thing. "Oh, that is so obvious," you may say. "It was hardly worth while to hint at it. Anybody can see it with his eyes shut. All the better for me then: I shan't have to explain. And by the same sharpness you will be able to pick out the important point in two short letters I am about to copy for you.

The first runs thus: "In December, 1890, my daughter (Mrs. M. J. Muther) got into a low, weak, nervous condition. Do what she would she could not get up her strength. Gradually she wasted away until everyone thought she was in a decline, and had not long to live. In fact, she was so low and dejected *she did not care whether she lived or not.* She was under a doctor for six months, but his medicines did her no good. 'My husband then said, my daughter. I will now see what I can do for you.' What he meant was that he would have her take a medicine called 'Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.' He had used it himself when he was ill, and thought it might prove as beneficial to her as it had to him.

"Mrs. Muther said she was willing to try the Syrup, although she had little or no faith in its helping one as bad as she was. For if she really had consumption we know there is no cure for that. My husband, however, got a bottle from Mr. Hulme, the chemist, in Rochdale Road, and my daughter began taking it. After the first bottle we saw a great improvement. She could eat, and the food caused her no pain. She continued with this remedy, and gradually gained strength, but it took some time to bring her round, she was so very low and weak. After a time she was able to get about, and never looked behind her. Since then she has been strong and well. We have told many persons how Mother Seigel's Syrup restored her to sound health, and are willing you should publish this statement of the facts. (Signed) (Mrs.) Margaret Watson, 11, Ruby Street, Bury, October 8th, 1895.

"In March, 1893," says the second letter, "I began to fail in health. I could not say exactly what ailed me. I felt low, weak, and tired, and had no strength for anything. My appetite fell away, and what little food I ate gave me great pain at the chest and side. My hands and feet were cold, and nearly all the colour left me. I was often in so great pain I could hardly do any work. I was frequently sick, and could keep no kind of food down.

"I got weaker and weaker, in spite of all that was done, and had to be *off my work for seventeen weeks.* In this way I went on until November of the same year—1893. Then I happened to read about Mother Seigel's Syrup and what it had done for others suffering like me. I got a bottle of this medicine from Mr. W. Heywood, grocer, in Oldham Road, and after taking only the half of it I felt much better. I could eat without pain, and was stronger and brighter every way. When I had finished the bottle I was quite cured, and have had no return of the complaint since. I have told many others about what the Syrup did for me, and out of thankfulness I am willing my letter should be made public. (Signed) Miss Lydia E. Morton, 1, Greaves Street, Middleton Junction, near Manchester, October 10th, 1895."

Both these ladies say that they were very weak, and that their food—of which they could take but little—did them no good. In the midst of plenty they were actually starving. So much wasted was one of them that it was believed she had consumption. The event showed that they both suffered from dyspepsia, and nothing else. But that was quite enough; and besides it often runs into consumption and other fatal maladies. By setting the stomach right Mother Seigel's Syrup fully cured them both.

Coals and wood are useless without means to light a fire; and bread and meat are as nothing unless we *digest* them and make them part of our flesh and bone. That is easy to see and important to remember. And it is its power to help nature work this transformation that makes Mother Seigel's Syrup so wonderful a remedy.

Stephens' Inks
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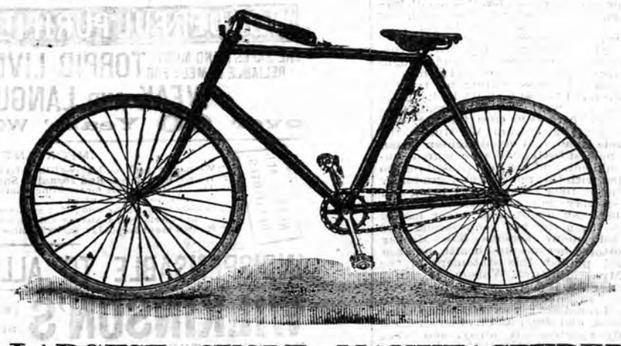

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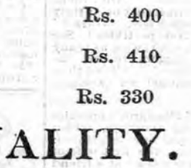

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